

EAST AFRICA.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING,
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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CAN THE AFRICAN STAND ALONE?

THOUGH Great Britain has assumed in East and Central Africa the trusteeship of people "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world," more than a few publicists in this country tend to create the impression that we are leaving a Native down for our own skins, rather than training him gradually to perform his part which he cannot do even contented. The late Bishop Westcott, we know, visualised a "matured African" independent and truly African as the offspring of the African civilization, but we know other equally experienced missionaries who are convinced that such a development is never materialised. Some of the more enthusiastic but at times ill-informed, the less well informed, the more "Native" envisage the Native, strained, educated and encouraged by the European, as master and ruler in his own domain; already they talk of "self-government" and "self-government" for the African. Even the Joint Parliamentary Committee's numbers, certain members whose questions sound strange to the ear of those who have lived with the African and know his limitations.

Can the African stand alone? supervised as he is at present by British authorities, he is so obviously making progress that evidence may be chosen almost at random. Take the Report of the Kenya Department of Native Affairs published last week.

The Native school for education, it says, is "the best, if not the best, perhaps stronger." Local Native Councils, though first established as recently as 1920, are proving effective in many cases. But soon Natives are becoming politically minded to an embarrassing extent. Close examination however, at once reveals the benevolent influence of white supervision—both the Mashakos and their headmen! We refer to site ~~an~~ example, "while the African is constituted to rule, he is unfortunate

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lacking in energy and need the constant supervision and stimulus of the Administration in carrying on their duties. In education particularly, now unknown of the pupils of the Mashakos. In Industrial School we are told that "after completing their apprenticeship the boys are free at its end, the majority either go back to the Reserve and resume their old habits of life, or take to petty trading. One Council clearly appreciating the value of European supervision employs a European supervisor, with the result that "considerable progress has been made in the construction of dams." It is interesting to note that another Council, while, namely, "wishes a desire to vote increased salaries and allowances to themselves." This, nothas, is not surprising, only a few days ago the members of the other 21 Parliaments refused to tax others than themselves at the expense of the tax-payer!

Pertinent instances might be multiplied. Tanganyika, we have mentioned, often, that on this occasion we turn back to Uganda which has enjoyed the best of British supervision for half a century, yet we find a man so friendly to the African as Mr. J. W. Roome. There is little use in sending out an ever increasing number of African whites. How great need is supervision if that supervision is not thorough, and again if our leading schools simply CANNOT (capital in the original) be left to Native superintendence. For a year or so they may carry on fairly successfully on their own initiative, but after that the down grade movement becomes more and more apparent and dashes only a matter of time.

Mr. Edward Hilton Young is wrong in deploring the courage of his evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the time which must elapse before the East African Native can fit himself to take care of the Central Government will be so long that it is not worth while to waste time upon the question at present.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

February 28 deserves to be commemorated in East Africa, because on that day a regular air-mail service between London and East Africa was inaugurated. The first air liner of the AIR MAIL service left Croydon last Saturday morning, being due at Arusha nine days later. For the present, singly or not in pairs, the services are not being carried south of Nairobi, save the policy of Imperial Airways is to ensure regularity to time-table, and not to seek greater speed until the pilots have acquired experience of Africa. Some strangely enough, we may add, in a single reference to the day referred to Captain A. Chastain and Mr. Robert Blackdown who pioneered the idea of this regular air-service, and to whose enthusiasm, determination, and financial pluck the services are primarily indebted. Most welcome speeding-up of communications they deserve to be gratefully remembered. May this new Imperial Airways venture be so successful that two services weekly in each direction shall be required.

All sorts of ridiculous statements have circulated in the Press as to the number of letters carried in a single night. The lowest estimate we have seen is 1,000.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE estimates we have seen range USE OF AIR MAIL from 10,000 and the highest 60,000. East Africa has the best authority for stating that the actual weight of air-mail was 16 lb., which is an average of one-half ounce per letter. This figure represents no more than 5,240 letters. Yet the numbers so far are passing by, and has been the case with the India air-mail development only, certainly to follow—particularly if the sending of printed and commercial papers and samples is encouraged by reasonable rates. Although we criticise with reluctance at this early stage the manner of such importance to the settler and commercial communities, they we cannot withhold expression of the hope that such rates will be promptly introduced.

Whereas the rate for letters has been fixed at 7d. for the first half-ounce, and 6d. for each subsequent half-ounce, no provision is made

PRINTED PAPER for lower charges on printed AND SAMPLE RATES understand samples the dispatch MIGHT BE ADVISED of which by air, particularly of newspapers, is that since it is impossible to be practicable, prohibitive, for instance, last week, to send from Africa to Europe to send to East Africa by air, as is agreed to do by the ordinary ocean-mail, and a pioneer of commerce in East Africa who desired to forward a sample, as half a pound, coffee to Mombasa, would have to pay 21d. Since there are obvious difficulties to encourage legal and safe use of a new service—which cost £100 will carry no return of Arusha airmail and baggage together, the weight up to 10 lb., or 10s. basis, it pays to incur a mere 10s. per lb., including the cost of feeding and lodging him, and it should certainly be possible to carry no-letter mail (which occupies less space than a passenger's body space in an aeroplane) cheaply and expeditiously at, say, 8s. per lb.

It is approximately half the present rate of 1s. 6d. and just over four times the cost of surface concession. Printed paper and WEST AFRICA. All samples can be sent to West Africa AIR MAIL by air-mail at between one-third and two-fifths of the cost of surface carriage for letters. If samples require a letter to Senegal by air, postage for the first half-ounce and 6d. for subsequent half-ounces, or roughly 1s. more than 1s. 6d. is the cost of carriage of air to East Africa. Printed paper and samples may also be paid by air, postage for airmail to Senegal, 1s. 6d. for the carriage of correspondence rates, not more than 1s. 6d. per lb., though today not more than 1s. per lb. per lb. is charged now, remitted by air, and a precedent is thus both strong and needful and a reduced price for papers and samples. We trust that East African organisation in London and its Dependencies will in the general interest, under such conditions.

It is astonishing that the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies should have said to a member of the House of Commons last week that certain figures were not available on the sums paid by the British steamship companies in respect of passage for Government officials carried between Great Britain and East Africa. Surely the Crown Agents could have supplied such data off-hand from their books, and that, indeed, we cannot conceive why they should have been so difficult to find. In simple telephone messages to the British steamship companies concerned would certainly have produced the figures. Yet the House of Commons was content to accept without comment the singularly lame excuse of the Under-Secretary! What is certain, shareholders would tolerate such a reply from the Government department, command no answer to the question, "Is it not obvious that the Colonial Office does not know how much the colony annually incurs in ocean transport of its officers?" We hope that some member of Parliament will press for a more satisfactory reply.

Colonial Rank Admiral G. French was informed in the House of Commons that the Colonial Office had no information regarding DOWNING STORES, long maladministration by Native TRADING CECA.

In Nyasaland Territory, let a fortnight earlier, on 18th of February 1912, East Africa disclosed exclusive particulars of serious incidents which have led to the conduct of a secret enquiry. It is reported that a number of natives have been forced into illegal export on the occasion of a theft of £1,000 money from a chief, and that in matter was reported to the Secretary for Native Affairs. The Territory is in the hands of Salazar, who is engaged to take investigations. So far as lead, it is curious that East Africa should be in possession of the facts indeed, and in greater detail, than we consider. In the general public—and that the Colonial Office should have no information at all. This country has been told much of the Native policy of Tanganyika, but nothing of

In annual bulletins of the many clubs and headings under which have disappeared the names of those in former command, these reports are not in the public domain, and we prefer to assume that Adolphus Beaufort will continue to press for one of the Tonga albums.

By a formal institution of the Imperial Government the Annual Report of the Kenya Department of Game and Fisheries was published in

ANOTHER BADLY informed man is H. M. Sankey, Veterinary Officer BEATEN REED, now locally, by the British Government, the avowal of which he has made.

Under publicity shall be given to such a document. Last week the report for 1929 was published for distribution at the Royal Society of Arts, and no valid reason can be stated for its appearance, and we suggest that, in the case of such a Departmental record, it should have been available in the public library ten years ago. The report contains a series of complicated statistics which might be pleaded as an excuse for delay, but the bulk of the sex could certainly have been written in four days, leaving only a small interval to be filled in after December 31. We have written to the Secretary against the remarks in the appearance of the African Government Report, and regret that the Native Affairs Department of Kenya, whose activities are of such moment, could not have set a better example, particularly since when East African questions are undergoing such a sharp examination, the value of such reports depends largely on their prompt publication, and we hope that both in the House of Commons and in the Kenya Legislature inquiries will be made to try to ascertain the proper quarter and date of a record of such leisurely issued documents and its public information.

The delegates who have been chosen by the Convention of Associations in Kenya to give evidence before the National Assembly

WOOL COMMITTEE. Committee have been instructed

MEET THE NEEDY to oppose any form of constitutional Closy-Simon, and to advocate co-operation between the territories by means of consultative advisory committees. It is proposed to have three Legislatures for the discussion of common subjects. In other words, the policy advocated by Lord Plunkett, as a result of his visit to London a few months ago, has given the endorsement of convention, though the fact that it was only by a majority of 10 votes to 9 that the delegates were instructed not to discuss matters outside the points specifically laid down, appears to indicate at least some feeling in the Convention that certain speakers should not be so easily directed.

In their evidence to the Royal Commission, this new advisory committee, which, in view of the public confession of two members of the secret service, as Sir Hilton Young and Mr. Edward George, that such bodies cannot achieve anything useful when convention was deciding its policy in the matter, Kenya's first Governor was given the right committee, that people, may fall back on state experiment or committees, and those committees never work, while at a previous hearing Sir Hilton Young, in his evidence, testifying to the very complete control of the Kenyan Legislative Assembly over all legislation, laid down conditions on which grants would be given. The last consideration is that Sir Edward George was leaving London for the International Conference in the Kenyan capital on March 15, and that, though the Kenyan Constitution had not been submitted to him, he did not consider that the Kenyan Government

had been given a chance to administer its own affairs. So, administration, a saving enterprise in expediting the settlement of the Tsetse Fly, by traps invented by Mr. H. P. Harris, the Natal entomologist, and no doubt his young protégé, Mr. G. F. M. Wigglesworth, will watch with interest the results of the new trials made at Rusinga, where the tsetse fly has almost disappeared. Mr. G. F. M. Wigglesworth says, "we have been less than half as successful as the Native staff, but I am devoted to the search for a cure of the tsetse problem. He is the last man to neglect any practical means which may be used to curb the number of tsetse in any area." We have to bear in mind that Mr. Swinton's scheme of dealing with the tsetse at the actual source of these insects, namely in Tanganyika, is also to be tried. His study of historical methods should supply valuable assistance in the work of Mr. Harris's ingenious invention.

A truly amazing meteorological phenomenon was described by Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth in the course of his paper at the "Great Wall of Africa" exhibition last week. Last year, in East Africa, the temperature fell suddenly from 90° to 53°, within a few hours, wilting the leaves and killing a whole tree. To specific inquiry Mr. Wigglesworth replied that this took place in Portuguese East Africa, about 17° South latitude, some three months ago, at the close of the dry season, and that some Native succumbed to the extreme cold and sudden cold. A "Southerly Buster" in Australia will probably bring down the temperature a matter of thirty degrees in a few hours, but a precipitate fall of 50° in the tropics must surely be a record. The views of our readers would be interesting.

The food of the flamingo which forms so singular a sight on many of the East African lakes may not prove to be a subject of transcontinental importance. Dr. R. M. Rattray, on the point is definite. On reading the "Blue Book" we recall that what we saw at Hatchie Hospital in "A film on the Wild Animals of East Africa" corresponded with the Wild Animals Survey of East Africa which wrote: "It is experienced in East Africa that the flamingoes feed on the blue-green algae which are to be found in quantity in the mud of the lakes the birds inhabit." In a good many countries Mr. Holmes' rather took exception to this statement, while the writer was in the field, so far as I can find, in the same at the London Zoological Gardens disclosed that the flamingoes in captivity are fed on boiled bread and algea, and Mr. E. H. Beccaloni states in his recent book "Animals in the Wild and in Captivity" that the flamingo feeds by immersing its head into the mud and examining its mouth with a species of snail which remains in its Native like bed. Now we have the report of Miss P. M. Leekin, a naturalist who has been investigating the fauna of the Kenyan lakes, and she found nothing in the stomachs but the middle piece of the alga, *Spirulina*, which she identified as *Spirulina* *varia*. This, then, according to Miss Leekin, is the diet of the flamingo. Miss Leekin's statement is probably correct.

FROM CAIRO TO MWANZA BY AIR THE JOURNEY GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

By Captain H. C. Prentiss.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

THE first air service traverse of the long route is that of our northbound flight on the Cairo-Cape air line. Among pyramids, some of which were erected before 500 B.C., great herds of game, secure in their inaccessible retreats, a barren desert stretching as far as the eye can see, a vast swamp four hundred miles square; many stretches of entrancing scenery, one memorable sight being the towering and lonely peak of Mt. Elgon, such as we see in America, and a few of the high spots of our journey. At one time we have to fly low over Natives living as primitive as their forefathers, hundreds of years ago as neighbors they have the same fine great plantations of palm. Yet we fly so comfortably, in a climate so calm, flying above them at a hundred miles an hour. What better illustration of the onward march of Western civilisation over Eastern peoples.

Africa's Greatest City.

The scene that we are setting out on in this journey. We are just outside Cairo, seated in the big Armstrong-Siddeley aeroplane, the largest of the two aeroplanes at the aerodrome. It is a clear morning, but the sun is up, the sky a rich blue, and a gentle breeze blows in from the desert. The man in front asserts that the engines are gently ticking over. The pilot says that all is clear, the stems are selected, and we wait our hands to the few regulations. With the successive roar of each engine run at full throttle, the pilot satisfies himself that they are running perfectly, and with a louder and louder roar from the third propeller, the machine begins to run along the ground.

A few moments we leave the test field slowly, which enables us to sit a little more comfortably, then, as the machine gathers speed, we see the wheels rise slowly from the ground, and once we feel a feeling of genuine motion, not unlike that of sailing in a small boat on a lake. We climb higher, circling the aerodrome until the plane turns outward. As we pass over the pyramids below, of the greatest city in Africa, to the west the pyramids stand out clearly in a vast area of golden sand twenty miles to the horizon, the famous step pyramid of Sakkara, built by Cheops in 2560 B.C., and up to now Egypt's last known monument.

Below us the blue waters of the Nile approach in end of a two mile course to the sea. Long canals, meticulous straight stretches, surrounded by large areas of vegetation. Here and there are the boats, their tails showing where the direction of the wind nearer the water.

We have climbed to between 4,000 feet, passing through a little wash of sand which but a moment or two before obliterates our view of the ground. Our pilot, finding that we have a sharp head wind, observes that the wind is blowing in the opposite direction to the latter, and decides to come a little lower. The engines throbbed back, we descended.

On the River.

To the side of the river the little boys herd their goats. The animals cause a momentary confusion like a monster is coming to disturb the quiet, but a boy is quickly strucken, forcing them to remain—which suddenly scamper off in disorder. But the boys stand looking down.

The green vegetation which runs a few miles stretches on for miles, each side of the river, now thinning down to a mere ribbon along each bank. The villages are coming in life, little brewer houses, one seen way to the water, and we see a Native leading up a

little boy across the river to the fountain. Next comes a small town, then a larger one, then another, then a

the dark place of the sailing boats. Native buildings become fewer and fewer, a little village of about a dozen huts to be seen hundred feet apart, and the last of some distance, when we are flying over battle

casualties.

Passing over our pilot takes a straight course for Assuit, leaving the Nile about seven miles to the west. Gradually it comes back towards us, and we see below gradually it comes back towards us, and we see below the R.A.F. base, a ground of grass, a roundabout in the central centre, and shall remember because in the background of the town we notice tracks in the sand, by the passage of human foot through the country.

Suddenly the end of the longgest causeway. A few circles over the aeroplane and we drop lower and lower, while the ground seems to race past us faster and faster. Almost imperceptibly the wheels touch the surface, and after a brief run along the ground we taxi up to the hangar, stop the tank while the petrol tanks are replenished. It is 10 a.m., and the temperature on the ground is very different from that up above.

At 10.45 we begin the second leg to Aswan. Soon we see below us the temples of Abydos, surrounded by ancient burial-ground. This is believed to be the site of the first capital of Egypt, and here was discovered a chronological tablet in the old Egyptian kiosk. A little railway can be seen striking to the west towards the Aswan oasis, while still a little further on is one of the railway bridges across the Nile.

Above the Valley of Kings.

Before us is a high plateau. The white rocks to the east a long sweep. We climb a hill to cross the plateau, which is intersected by deep cuttings in the mass of rock cuttings which stretch parallel to the line, some are several hundred feet deep. A more untenable desolate land would be difficult to find; no water is to be seen, while not a vestige of vegetation or growth has been seen.

To the west is the Valley of Kings, the burial places of the Pharaohs of old, their tombs as we pass the Turankhamen excavations, being cut into the solid rock. In the background and the white-faced hills of Luxor. As we pass over the plateau the dark batch of what seems to be a doorway hewn out of the rock can be seen here and there. No belief makes that those markings signified. Was each the unchallenged tomb of a Pharaoh?

Gradually the Nile comes into sight, waterless, with a feeling of thankfulness that we are not yet safe, we leave the rocky plateau over which we have flown for about twenty-five miles. More temples and ruins, and a few minutes later we set alight Aswan, just over 80 miles from Cairo. There is the First cataract of the Nile, seen from the air, with Elephantine Island in the foreground. There too is the submerged temple of Amun, though only a few walls and the column of a ruined building are visible. Beyond the white town of the banks are the gigantic Aswan Dam and the reservoir, since more the engines are throttled back for our descent. The town, we noticed a few miles from the town front, which is hidden by hills about one thousand feet in height, is a pleasant little place, away alongside the piece of sandy desert which lies between the lake and town, come to rest near the railway station, a charge of a solitary Egyptian gun.

There may be a few hours to wait before we look at Aswan, so we telephone for a taxi, and soon begin a bumpy journey through sand, over the railway line, the Native military camp, past the ruins of what was evidently a village many years ago, and finally into the narrow street leading to the town.

We are in the real East. Stragglers scamper across the road, shopkeepers sit double-legged on the shadowy slopes. Everything is in utter contrast to the roar of our train through the air. Ahead is the Nile, the banked up a wide road; on the far side is a huge hotel, and on our left is another, a comfortable hostelry catering mainly for tourist traffic. A cooling drink, a meal in a shop nearby, and we must get back to the machine, for we are due to leave at 3 p.m. We have not wasted a moment of our thirty-five minute haul.

Down the Nile.

Our next trip, and with this our first day flying to an end, is now over. After the night return in the Sudan, I feel fatigued, for all day by stretching my legs it does not, indeed, seem to me, I believe, stretch as in the previous day.

The first fifty or sixty miles of our stay are over the desert, between Aswan and the first cataract, Pintae, a narrow oasis, the size of which fall, open to the world, and through which the Nile flows, a concentration of species, some on the sand, the result of the building of the dam at Aswan.

As we approach one of the most remarkable sights to be seen from the air, we pass the Minaret of Amr, symbol of Cufic art of the old days, its four sides with four giant figures, each sixty feet high, guarding the entrance. Beyond the temple, which was discovered in 1813, is a sea of sand, crested with small hills. Within the dome a great hall, twenty-five feet high and some sixty feet square, has been carved out; behind it is a smaller hall, about thirty feet square. Daylight is said to reach this inner hall but, since in the early hours of the sun does not cover the vast sand Redoubt hills, a mere wadi. Wadi Halfa then suddenly changes from a desert interspersed with hills to unreleaved sandy plain, and as we see below us the well-laid out township of the white tents of the Bedouins standing out clearly in the golden sunset. The wind indicator is flying to the east, and our pilot turns right in that direction. It is now nearly half past five, and the sun is on its downward journey.

Here we may see a British officer seated on his camel, may even be greeted with the news that the local cinema is operating. But do not imagine a sumptuous building; the cinema is merely a huge sheet rigged up between trees near the station. The seats are wooden, and the audience consists of hundreds of Natives, whilst the entrance fee is only 2d., what more can be expected?

To any who can secure an invitation to the Club, a game of table tennis after the day's rest in the sun. Wadi Halfa has some keen players, who will give you sufficient exercise for the traveller. Billiards or cards, that should find strong to some passengers who can be sure that the weekly mail plane will be eagerly awaited by the seven British officials stationed at Wadi, which is ordinarily a State town, the blue "connected with Khartoum by the Sudan Government Railways.

Few places in the Sudan have such an historic past as Wadi Halfa. About ten thousand years ago Sesostris III invaded the country then called Nubia, while another Egyptian king, Thutmose II reached a point about 150 miles south of Wadi Halfa about 1500 B.C. In more recent times, however, the town remained as the base of the army under Lord Kitchener in the eighties of last century. When in the air watch for the second caravan on the river, if it goes through the rapids that the Navy navigator's comments during the Nile campaign.

ACROSS THE NUBIAN DESERT

Our second day in the air will bring us to Khartoum, where our comparatively early arrival will allow for a little sightseeing before darkness falls. We are due at 8 o'clock, which will probably ensure a steady journey over the Nubian desert, about which the travel becomes less frequent as the heat of the day develops.

Now the air traveller has in front of him the most interesting stage of the journey, and its the sailor, the minister, the doctor, or Karama passengers who will never have the railway line to watch. An idea of the emptiness of the Nubian desert can best be conveyed by the fact that the stations on the line are numbered, but few, and the villages or landmarks by which they can be named. Moreover, it is a sand desert, which the caravans have to cross in such a short time.

As far as the eye can see is sandy soil, sand dunes, and we are over the Lingding plain at Karima, where we lunch and rest for three-quarters of an hour.

In the afternoon, after long stretch of desert scenery, comes us to Atbara, the most important railway centre in the Sudan. Now Native villages become more frequent, but they are different from those to be seen in Egypt, from here onwards the huts and the villages are circular. To-day we pass over the 'cotton-fields' of the Sudanese Syndicate.

Another great area of sight, we pass Shendi, the cavalry headquarters of the Sudan Defence Force, and over a ridge of hills, finding again in the distance the more northern parts of Karima on the one side of the river and on the other side the Native city of Omdurman. Climbing the water-way is the seven-span bridge over the Blue Nile. Here at Atbara the White and Blue meet.

There is the Governor General's Palace on the water-side, behind it four or five acres of lawns surrounded by dark trees. The streets of the town run for miles without interruption, except that approximately in the vicinity of the older town is a concentration patch from which streets radiate in ordered fashion. We are back and Kitchener fashioned Khartoum in the shape of the Buch Lagoon.

Khartoum.

Riding on the waters of the Nile we spot the Show Calcutta Flying-boat which is to take us on the remainder of our journey. On the nearby River Bank landing ground for our machines with their landing gear, a couple of Service machines with their landing gear and two big twin engined. We descend and come to rest alongside the Henderson Flight hangar. It is 2.30 p.m. Our luggage having been taken out, we had farewells to this mammoth land machine.

Khartoum and Omdurman twin cities of the imagination, have much more to show than we can hope to see during our brief but full a ride along the Embankment. Let me show our brief but full a ride along the Embankment. Let me show the Palace, in which Gordon lived and died, a bullet marking the spot on which he fell in 1885, and a farmer's garden, Gordon College, in which the youth of the Sudan trained in different crafts. Next to the Agricultural Gardens is well worth while, and at least a short visit to Omdurman must not be omitted.

ON THE CONCORDE

NYASALAND AIR MAIL PROPOSED

A weekly air mail service is proposed between Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Zomba, Nyasaland. It is calculated that 5% or 6% of the 18,000 letters which are sent daily by rail and telegraph must be sent by air at the proposed charge of 3d per ounce. It is also anticipated that one passenger each week would make the journey if the fare were £10. The suggestion is that the Nyasaland Government should subsidise the undertaking to the extent of £1,000 a year, and the views of the commercial community are being canvassed.



IF KENYA HAD 100,000 EUROPEANS.

**SIR EDWARD GRIGG SAYS THEY COULD BE ESTABLISHED
IN A VERY FEW YEARS.**

Further Evidence to Joint Committee.

(Continued from page 793)

SIR EDWARD GRIGG—A wide-spread opinion in the Joint Committee was that only two sides would be further heard at noon on Monday next.

To Mr. Buxton's inquiry whether the last statement of Government had been in Kenya since 1923 might be regarded as speculative, Sir Edward said that when he had been there it had been slowly learnt that the new State had adopted a new enterprise in developing new countries, which was speculative, but that it was by such enterprise that men lived. There was a remarkable small acreage of failures among settlers, despite the successive bad years. Private capital would be very slow of investment, but there was something in the shape of deliberate policy. State credit for agriculture was important, but security was more important.

17% or 20% of Kenya exports were of Native origin, and Native production was steadily increasing with European production, but there could be no steady increase of Native production, though the new taxation through the Nairobi Reserve would help. If instead of Native settlements were chiefly in districts and mixed communities, they might be more easily assimilated into the food supply. The only compulsory labour in the Reserves for services connected with the Reserves themselves and for Government portuguese, which they were constantly trying to decrease, as far as the tribes could afford to pay, compelled labour might disappear.

Mr. Buxton's situation was that the European community as a community paid about half of what the African community in native taxation was written, he said, by a man generally accepted as an authority, drew from Sir Edward the comment that the statement was simply untrue. The proportion of Native taxation could be ascertained within a few days, but the total tax was known and the Native contribution to Customs revenue had been worked out by the statistician of the Governors' Conference, but it was not difficult to ascertain the payment of Customs, but it was difficult to trace what proportion of the high priced articles were consumed by Europeans, Indians, or Goans.

Alternative Outlets for Ambitious Africans.

There are two outlets for the ambitions of a capable young African, the white-dominated—whom questioned about political developments—said he would devote all his energy to working inside the Colony system and identify himself as a Headman, while outside him, the best avenue for African is a parallel alternative, for them to try to force their way into a quasi-European system outside the Reserves and try to secure what they want by agitation. The results already obtained in Africa. There and Lord Lugard will bear me out—there is a very marked difference between the political Native of the coast and the proper tribesmen; I think it is essential to keep Africans in their line. While it is impossible to stir European ideas from the African, the whole thing is to keep development as gradual as possible, and not have a sudden break with tribal ideas. I am sure that Native interests would be better represented in the Legislative Council by Europeans than by Natives themselves, who do not represent them as the light, impulsive, and a purely European class.

Mr. Roden Buxton: Will the Native mind ever be satisfied within the tribal system?

Sir Edward Grigg: "The happiest Native life in South Africa is where the Native lives under his own institutions, i.e., Mafikeng in the Transkei and Basutoland."

Mr. Roden Buxton: Do you agree with General Gifford that under the tribal areas the Natives should have political rights where they live together with the whites?

Sir Edward Grigg: I do not suggest that the Natives settled outside the Reserves should not have political rights. I think they should be the main body of Natives are better served by development within the Reserves, where in this isolated area should have institutions roughly parallel to those of the Whites. I do not think General Gifford makes anything like a mark on a committee, and I think that the constitutional system should be the one thing that interests him now, and not something in other

ways, and I am sure that the Secretary of State does not mean to do so, and knows that the similar system under the Governor in South Africa is one of the most important points in having the same principles adopted.

Mr. Buxton: Is there not an urgent importunity to make a Kenyan constitution?

Constitution of the Native Council.

Sir Edward Grigg: I absolutely essentials would not give a balanced representation of the community unless the Government should be represented, and the Legislature, I know, in its ratio have had the Governor's power of amending and veto can have his giving orders to a mixed majority which might agree with the Government before. On the critical occasion when the majorities was used to implement, never the less, that the majorities was always safe. It is much easier to give the Governor in his capacity as a head of state, the right to issue the orders to the members of the council, thus leaving the Treasury to put out statements, and so on, and a great loss of time if would make the constitutional work smoother, and will be a great advantage. This applies for constitutional changes, but I am not thinking of any such thing.

Sir Edward Grigg: The view is that he would

try to find a bargaining formula.

Mr. Burton: Do you regard it as a great service

involved in the interests of the colony?

Sir Edward Grigg: Certainly. Under the present proposals, which have been inherent in the League of Nations for many years, the areas are naturally merged. A native people set aside in a great deal, and get removed. The native a much more advanced Constitution than any neighbour, and are bound to be more interested in the rest of the country. He has also made a statement that the 1923 plagues had been broken, and the 1930 proposals, Sir Edward said, was definitely his opinion that drastic reversion was proposed from the conditions under which the settlers had come out. Under the existing Constitution they had an influence on the future of the country which it was stated was shown to be taken from them. The Government of Kenya had done its utmost to implement the Delancy fairly, but the recent White Paper put all the emphasis on the one side and did not even inform the natives. To suggest that the Native should have an opportunity of bringing their own suggestions of participation in the development of the country, and that the whites should have no say would be retrospective. The balance between the races was maintained in the 1923 plagues.

The Position of White Settlement.

Mr. Buxton: You suggest that much lessening the area might have been done for the want of money. For instance, in the matter of credits.

Sir Edward Grigg: I think that the present economic crisis has been aggravated by seaboard which might have been different. Credit may have been given, but during the past year or more men have been available in Kenya to place upon the land, and could have been placed by State credits secured upon the land. That policy was not implemented, with the result that farmers who might have been ready to offer their services by arranging them to sell part of their land are now obliged to go to the State for credit. The credits of day, would be better used more wisely used to help new settlers on to the land than keeping farmers with more land than they can use.

Mr. Buxton: If existing settlers are doing very well for the moment would the new settlers have done better?

Sir Edward Grigg: Agriculture all over the world is in trouble, but is not going to end. At the moment, I believe, in getting on the way in Kenya, and I think that with adequate credit the new settlers would have done quite well. I regret to say these are general discussions.

Mr. Buxton: Is your main contention?

Sir Edward Grigg: Does my contention that they must also be assisted here?

Mr. Buxton: I think that the feeling among the white population was considerably stronger than it was on the occasion of the Miller's Report. Mr. Burton referred to the small white section of public opinion in Kenya.

Sir Edward Grigg: I do not think that the white population, from the General Election in November of three weeks ago, showed whether the average person represented the views of the white people. My experience in Kenya is that the common白人 who is interested in politics is very large indeed, but the silent majority, a quiet majority which does not go to the polls, is very large.

In the time of the last election the number of whites in the whole Colony was less than one thousand, and still less to-day. That depends on a great number of things, but the issue is not one of policy but personal. The number of candidates is not, almost always, the main factor, unless it may be very small."

Dr. Shiel's Shield on the Future.

Dr. Shiel said: "Now there are some whites scattered among the Negroes, Indians, and perhaps six or seven millions of natives in the territories; is it not inevitable that their development must primarily be by Native techniques?"

Sir Edward said: "I imagine the same in other territories, but without the help of natives you are going to make the country a complete wasteland. Native development alone you will have to face economic development alone, you will have to face a crash in that country. The country as it is at the moment has a prospect of giving an equal chance to both white and development. There is ample room for both, but I am afraid that if you cannot possibly pay for the expensive transportation the services abroad stand up unless you develop your white and African enterprise."

Dr. Shiel said: "Supposing everything you wish to do is done, what do you suppose is a possible increase in white settlement in Kenya, keeping in mind the use of the existing Reserves, namely the Kikuyus? Will we be extending in this figure?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "That depends almost entirely on the extent of development and the prices of certain things. I am confident that without any injury to native interests or prospects the population in Kenya could rise within a very short time to one hundred thousand Europeans and so much more if there is plenty of room. The density of population is only fifteen to the square mile, whereas in India it's 150."

Dr. Shiel said: "Take a figure of 100,000 Europeans. Do you agree that the problem of development would be primarily one of Native development?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I think it is a mistake always to emphasise such words as 'primarily' and 'paramount'. The essential thing is to get the races to work together. The use of such terms is very injurious to development. The two races are complementary, and they can live together of white and black without mutual offence."

Dr. Shiel said: "You suggest that commercial prosperity would be greatly assisted by more white settlement and more investment of capital. You can not think that commercial prosperity would be naturally well secured by a large number of Native products?"

Mr. Carter's Doubts of Native Production.

Sir Edward said: "There is a great Native population to produce an alternative class of native property to produce an alternative class of native property in East Africa. The Natives will do a great deal, but the great commercial development will come from the small number they cannot form the basis of any great commercial development."

Dr. Shiel said: "Excluding the Northern Frontier Province and the Tana Province Kenya is larger than Uganda and has half a million more population. Yet Uganda's Native exports are very considerable."

Sir Edward Grigg: "I wouldn't estimate in favour of those figures. There are about a billion acres of Lake Victoria, which is a great area of Native land for export. In that way Uganda is paraded to the Native development of the West Coast, where high-priced crops have been grown. I believe that development has gone much further in Uganda to the moment than in any case. The form of development is not possible in the Kenya Highlands."

Dr. Shiel said: "Native development progressed it would not be the disadvantage of the white settlers in Kenya?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I absolutely agree. I think Native development is as important as white development. Native can develop the country, either alone or in conjunction."

On another reply to Dr. Shiel, Sir Edward stated that a motion carried by the official members in the Kenya Legislative Council reflected only the opinion of the Secretary of State or of the Governor, not even that of the official members as a whole. *H. G. Wright's resignation is better*—the Governor's duty is that the present course of order and good government should be continued. He did not think that what had happened in the West Indies or in the East Indian Dependencies was a fair guide to what would happen in East Africa, where members of the Legislative Council were chiefly semi-trained European lawyers and unlikely to push the Constitution to the extremes. In the case of subjects not transferred to the colonies, he thought nothing would be done

to prevent the Natives expressing their judgment. An institutional machinery of settling or veto would always be held in reserve.

Dr. Shiel said: "In the matter of colonial development the Native is not doing increase Africa what we are doing. It is being educated. The Native is under our political forms can only harm him in the long run."

Sir Edward said: "I do not think it is true that the Natives of India were brought over by direct British administration but the Natives developed themselves and the Native communities have written more than the society which suggests something else."

Dr. Shiel said: "Have you thought of similar action in the Native areas?"

Sir Edward said: "I should be much interested to hear what the Vice-Commissioner thinks, and I have not yet had time to do so. I said that such natives are not at present available. They have not yet even reached the stage of responsibility in the collection of taxes."

On the questions of Dr. Shiel, Sir Edward said that the Inter-Service Committee in Kenya had greatly facilitated the work of Government and the poor led to arrangements like those in Natal now in Kenya and Uganda were discussed by the Royal Commission. Report was made in March, and in due course that document

Separate Budgets, Impossible.

It is considered that *inter-service* power separated budgets and separate administrative services. In the case of education it would be sensible but how could division be made in such cases as the Department of Agriculture, the Public Works Department, the Meteorological Department, but a general economic policy for the three territories was possible.

In reply to Lord Lamington the witness said that there was closer union between Kenya and Uganda than between customs and posts without a central authority.

Lord Lamington: "But still a lesser union between Kenya and Uganda would be feasible and advantageous, but not so advantageous as the union of the three territories."

Lord Mervyn elicited a statement that in Sir Edward's opinion the British Commissioner should from the very start be the chief representative of the Kenya in all African and a question from Lord Lamington. In the reply of over 100,000 a year were sent to the Central authority instead of to the districts. 16,000 usually assumed the security details of the territories would give them a development which would immediately increase and such gifts—though that was the recent newspapers—but not the view of the General Government in Kenya after the South African War. Closer union between the Free State and the Transvaal had been attempted by means of an advisory body, but within a few months it had been found absolutely necessary to give it legislative powers.

Referring to Sir John St. John, the witness said that the idea of railways was first discussed first by the Governors Conference and then a separate Legislature would mean that the different General Managers of Railways who already had a waste time in two Councils would have to go to three—an impossible position."

To another question he said that use of the wild animals' skins gave the Native the vague feeling that his position does through its effect would be different from others. It was really unnecessary for the Natives to protect their European and Native interests. By co-ordination of the General Departments of the Kenya and Tanganika the present game reserves could be largely reduced, for they were to some extent duplicated. Such co-operation would also result in preservation of the game."

ARCHDEACON W. H. OWEN EXAMINED.

HIS VIEWS ON Native Administration.

During the afternoon session Archdeacon W. H. Owen of Kavirondo was examined. He said he had lived in East Africa for twenty years.

The Chairman said: "Your main argument says that the European community pays about 80 per cent of the Native taxation. How do you arrive at this figure?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I do not know exactly from the figures of the official statistics but it is in official report."

The Chairman said: "The latest revision had no evidence in found that the Native contribution was 70 per cent, though the remaining two-thirds were definitely

Archdeacon Owen: "My figures are official figures. The Chairman said: "You agree that it is not desirable to adopt the common roll, being your thought of the claim that the African should not be entitled to a common roll? You have a very great knowledge of the Native population in East Africa, including the Native of the other territories, Uganda and Tanganyika?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I was in Uganda for about four months in Tanganyika only a short time."

The influence of Christianity

Lord Stanley: "Do you think that the system of training which is familiar to us in this country is suitable to the Native? That is, that it can be applied to them as they are at present?"

Archdeacon Owen: "There is a system perhaps well understood by the Christian natives."

The Chairman: "What do you think of the training of Natives to the lotto?"

Archdeacon Owen: "In Uganda those who are under the influence of missions or of above all those who are the ones who have undertaken the most prominent offices in public life in Kenya perhaps 5% would be greater than the proportion of suchness in Tanganyika. It is no less than 5% to whom the others look for guidance. It is my experience that the Christian Natives in touch with the missions and the Native leaders of native opinion, the elders largely look to the followers of the mission to give them a lead and for their support."

Lord Passfield: "Do the leaders of opinion among the Buganda consider it a good element of Christianity from the missions?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I think it is a large element of Christian Natives among them about 75% between 5% and 80% of the total."

The Chairman: "What proportion of Christian Natives are there in the Legislative body?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I should say about 10%."

Lord Passfield: "One of your main reasons for objecting to a common roll is that it would interfere with the existing system. What?"

Archdeacon Owen: "It is based on an educational qualification the person could not qualify. You would get the young men who could not get a degree between them, who are native Christians, get the older and the younger men who were well educated."

Lord Passfield: "I have been told that the range between one and two hundred men and African youths in European states or near them would you say be people of a common roll?"

Archdeacon Owen: "Those who are outside the Reserve."

Lord Passfield: "All this is very far ahead."

Archdeacon Owen: "Yes, the common roll is very far ahead but I am sure you could apply it similarly to the Reserves my suggestion for African Councils does not mean leaving out, making the Central Council fully effective by choosing their European representatives in the legislative council."

No African fit to sit in legislature

In reply to Lord Passfield Archdeacon Owen said, "I cannot see any Africans at the present day who would be able to represent Africans on the legislature." To a further question he replied, "The representative of the Native class in North Kivu, the Native Land Board was a local merchant who had inspired their confidence."

Archdeacon Owen having quoted the 1920 Educational Report on the subject of technical education of Natives, the Secretary of State said that there was surely a misunderstanding, and that the technical training must mean training artisans as such. The term had been used to distinguish it from all other kind of training, and he hoped the policy of the Government was to train artisans. There were a great number of schools, assisted by Government. Archdeacon Owen said that none of these schools were supported by Government unless they had an artisan basis. Anybody who was admitted to the school of Maseno had to be apprenticed to a technical teacher. Asked whether that applied to girls, the Archdeacon said that there was no support from the Education Department for such a scheme.

Referring to the election for the Native Councils, the witness said that a common way was to get the candidates to line up and the Native to queue up behind the candidate of their choice, the District Officer making the count. Care was taken that only those entitled to vote did so.

Lord Dickinson: "You say that the common roll should be introduced into the areas which are populated by whites and Indians?"

Archdeacon Owen: "Yes. If elections were on the basis of equal qualifications for enfranchise the African

would have to come up to the qualifications. Those who did not do so not being able to exercise the vote."

Lord Dickinson: "Do you contemplate that any considerable number would qualify in the next few years?" Archdeacon Owen: "It would depend upon the educational policy of the Government. If the educational system enabled an African to attain the same standard of efficiency as a European child, then we would qualify him but if the European children attained standards which far depredated the African then the latter would naturally fall behind. It is necessary to have an educational factor, but with social opportunity. We must see that this would qualify."

Lord Dickinson: "What do you think about the fact the Native towards the Native Council in interference in common law?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I suppose it would attract him more than anything else could be to make these Councils responsible bodies." Sir Edward Hamilton was right that the Natives would show less interest in the development of their own Reserves if they raised and controlled the money in those Reserves; and Lord Stanley that the Councils as such allowed fair latitude as to how much they raised. There was also with regard to certain things, such as about education, which Departmental responsibility to say how the money should be expended.

Sir Edward Hamilton when asked what he did for the Native said he did nothing.

Archdeacon Owen: "A very great interest indeed have seen many hundreds of Natives clustered round him and his wife waiting for him to go home."

Sir Sydney Collier: "Do they take any interest in general welfare of the country?"

Archdeacon Owen: "They do not take a general interest in that."

Sir Sydney Collier: "Do they know about it?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I think them a great deal, and some of them read the press, the papers, and a lot of reading."

Native interest in Local Councils

Sir Sydney Collier: "Would not the Native be much better concerned with the affairs of his Reserve than in meddling in something he cannot manage at all?"

Archdeacon Owen: "What sort of education do we give what we are giving would be in the best interest of the native and make them better Africans."

Archdeacon Owen: "Our education, I think, up to the standard of Makeni College in Uganda, the University of East Africa or even like the educational system of Kenya to lead up as quickly to Native Councils as does the educational system in Uganda."

Mr. Roden Burdon: "Would it be reasonable to set any limits to the extent in which the Natives may attain political capacity?"

Archdeacon Owen: "It should be sufficient to say,

Mr. Roden Burdon: "Can you describe some method of selecting the local Native Councils? What would be the method of selection from the Native Council to the Native Council and from that to the Central Legislative Council?"

Archdeacon Owen: "At first it might be a show of hands to see who could write the names on a blackboard."

Mr. Roden Burdon: "simply voters using a pencil or chalk?"

Mr. Waller: "In most countries the young men in the race. What are their aspirations in East Africa?"

Archdeacon Owen: "I think 1901 and the desire of the young men to have an effective voice on the tribe. Their thoughts have hardly begun to turn to the Legislature."

Lord Phillimore: "When you went to the country twenty years ago were not the White Fathers Mission giving a different cultural education in preference to other forms of education?"

Archdeacon Owen: "Many years ago I was only in Uganda."

"A little unfair to suggest."

Lord Phillimore: "I think that mission and so on is a little unfair to suggest that the Government have forced education on the lines they have whereas missionaries were themselves adopting exactly those lines in the early days."

Archdeacon Owen: "The educational systems of Abyssinia and Uganda are as different as chalk and cheese."

To reply to many pointed questions from the Commonwealth, Archdeacon Owen stated that Kavirondo Association had existed since 1890. He was in England when the Harry Hinde Bill was introduced as a consequence the Government was asked to prohibit the bringing of the young Kavirondo savages. As a result of this the Bill of the Kavirondo savages was introduced in 1912, by which the Government prohibited the bringing of them to a Colonial

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. H. Ridley is on his way home from Kenya.

Colonel and Lady Kylsanteller left Beck for South Africa.

Sir Edward Davson is at present visiting British Uganda.

Mr. Evelyn Graham lectured in Rangoon last week on his recent visit to Kenya.

Colonel R. C. A. M. is on his way home on Zanzibar on sick leave.

Miss W. J. W. Reid left London last week on her ninth visit to East Africa.

Mr. W. W. Bunting and Miss Florence Davies were recently married in Nakuru.

Captain F. Roberts, Superintendent of Police in India, is on his way home on leave.

Mr. Evelyn Waugh, the novelist, is at present on his way overland from Uganda to Liberia.

Mr. O. A. Flynn, of the Tanganyika Administration, is now in charge of the Moshi district.

Mr. D. E. Richardson, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, is at present on leave.

Sir Ronald Ross left London last week for the Italian Riviera, where he will stay about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brookes left London last week for India to join the Friends' Industrial Mission.

Congratulations to Mr. J. G. Hardinge, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Jordan on the birth of a daughter.

A child was born last week to the Empress of Ethiopia, but in accordance with custom the sex has not yet been announced.

Mr. H. G. Bradbury, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nairobi, has been transferred from Livingstone to Nairobi.

Mr. J. E. Hinchliffe, who is in fact the Superintendent in Uganda for Imperial Airways, was in business in Kampala seventeen years ago.

The engagement is announced between Miss Mary Weston Usher, youngest daughter of Mr. J. A. Usher of Westcliff, and Mr. R. J. Binstead, of Totnes.

We regret to hear that Mr. S. Vines, of Nairobi, has been seriously ill and has had to undergo an operation, from which, however, he is making a good recovery.

A memorial tablet is to be placed in the cathedral in remembrance of the late Mr. J. E. Williams, who was organist and choirmaster of the cathedral for many years.

A township committee recently elected in Nanyuki is composed of the following members: Messrs. L. S. Rathbone, R. D. Townsend, J. Herrington, S. S. and Constitutional Cook.

It is reported from Uganda that Senator Kulubu, a member of the Lukiko (Native Parliament), is to be a delegate to this country to represent African opinion to the Joint Committee.

Dr. H. F. Bailek, of the Veterinary Department in Rhodesia, has recently returned from a tour to Miss Clarendon, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill of Worlop.

Mr. Hou. Roderic Beckett, who recently visited Kenya, made a short speech at last week's annual meeting of the Worksman's Conservative Temperance Co., Ltd., of which he is Chairman.

Mr. H. H. Robinson has been transferred from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam as manager of the local branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., during the absence on leave of Mr. S. H. Seaver.

The King's Police Medal has been awarded to Constable J. N. Jordan of the Northern Rhodesia Police, in recognition of the gallantry and devotion to duty displayed on the occasion of a recent fatality at the Victoria Falls.

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. A. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Newell of St. Johnswalde, Egerton, and Miss Lorna Constantine, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Constantine of Nairobi.

The results of the recent Municipal Elections in Mbombela were: Mr. J. Campbell, 224 votes; Mr. L. H. Haynes, 206 votes; Mr. T. A. Bemister, 196 votes; and Mr. W. G. W. Orby, 98 votes. The last three were therefore elected.

Mr. Gilbert Cummins, director of so many enterprises in or with Portuguese East Africa, has passed away in a room which he had erected in Morant Bay, his collections and library and its dimensions have extended over the past twenty years.

With great regret we report the death of Mr. G. S. Gibbons, engineer, the dealer Mr. E. Dobson, who owned the well-known famous jewellers business of Messrs. Dobson & Co. Ltd. Mr. Gibbons' company will be greatly missed by many business and private friends.

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We regret to learn of the death at Isolo of Mr. F. G. S. M. Spofford, Head of the Durban "Trib" and formerly a member of the Royal African Society, and also of his wife, who died last Friday evening.

Mr. A. W. L. Mackie, of the Tanganyika Airline Service, returned recently to the recently formed East Africa Society at Oxford on "The Trip and its Possibilities as a Social Unit." The Society has been founded in conjunction with the Oxford University branch of the R.A.S.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. A. A. MacD. Cruckshank, son of the late Mr. E. Cruckshank of Nairobi, and Mrs. Cruckshank of Edinburgh, and Esme Sylvia Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. J. Saunders of Four Winds, Nairobi, Kenya.

Captain C. Aspinwall, who recently came to London, the air flight record has been awarded a commemorative plaque by the International League of Aviation, Paris. Captain Aspinwall, as we recently announced, is to be one of the pilots on the southern section of the Cairo-Cape air race.

Mrs. D. MacGregor, who was formerly manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India and who was transferred to the Dar es Salaam branch last year, has arrived home on leave and is now in Scotland. Mrs. MacGregor first went to East Africa five years ago, previous to which she had served in Ceylon.

Major E. S. Grotan will seek re-election to the Kenyan Legislative Council for the Nairobi North constituency, where he will be opposed by Captain H. C. Ward. Whether Captain H. B. Schwartz will be opposed in Nairobi South is not yet certain. The Kenyan general election takes place in April next. March 12 is his present anticipated date.

Mr. V. T. Hockin, Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, was married before his departure for the Territory last week to Miss Margaret E. Hartman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hartman of Nairobi. Mr. Hockin was in charge of the mining experiments colony in Shire before his appointment to the Territory in 1920.

Mr. H. K. Evans, Justice Officer, East Africa, some years ago, recently reached Dar es Salaam in his Gipsy Moth GAAA, having flown by short land stages from London. Finding that the main stayages from London to Tanganyika were very bad, he decided to sail his machine to Durban instead of risking damage in landing at the isolated East African port. He did so and completed his motor tour by Motor Marine Exchange.

A meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League will be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1., on Thursday, March 29, to select a Chairman and Executive Committee. Every member may be a member of the League, all interested in East Africa are invited to the meetings for which they may obtain tickets on application to Mr. Evelyn Anderson, the acting honorary secretary, or writing to Vernon House.



H. B. HAMILTON
MESSRS. G. LAMBERT and H. B. HAMILTON have been elected President and Vice-president respectively of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. The committee consists of Messrs. A. B. Anderson, J. G. Wilkinson, B. McPharrie, H. B. Hamilton, T. A. Howstark, F. Mayer, W. G. Mitchell and H. B. Schwartz.

H. M. ALBERT ROSS, the Nairobi estate agent and auctioneer, has received general congratulations on the result of the action brought against him by the Administrator General, Dr. V. R. Tadaa, for the sum of £200 in connection with the estate of the late Mr. T. M. Gordon. In the High Court he secured a Judge's discharge in the case, and casts against the Administrator general.

MR. O. LE BARRETT, Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia, who has been in the Colony since it was formed from 1911 to 1919, in which year he was transferred to Barbados. He was appointed Deputy Registrar in the High Court of Tanganyika in 1925, and two years later was appointed to his present position in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. FREDERIC GEORGE, whose name has been considered as a possible Conservative candidate for the St. Georges Division of Westminster, authorised a statement on Monday that he was unlikely to respond to an invitation to stand in the City's voter interest. He is now understood to be mainly concerned with the development of the Liberal Unionist movement, and to feel that the situation in St. Georges does not lend itself to the advancement of that cause.

In our issue of February 25, we quoted a letter on sport in Kenya which had appeared in *The Standard*, London, under the signature of "Colonel G. R. B. Spicer, Commissioner of Police, Kenya." The same letter has since appeared in *The Times*, again under the signature of the Commissioner of Police of the Colony. Feeling confident that Mr. Spicer—who while in England does not use his local rank of Colonel—could not have signed such a statement in his capacity as Commissioner of Police, we approached him on this matter, and were authority for stating that he neither signed such letters nor submitted them to the newspapers mentioned. As President of the Kenyan Football Association, he was interviewed some time ago by a representative of a Press agency, which asked for a statement on training on sports in Kenya. Thinking that the memorandum would scarcely find acceptance in the Colony, Mr. Spicer refused to put it in writing, but was astonished, and annoyed, to find that it had been published and cited without his knowledge and consent, attributed to him in his official capacity. We are glad to be able to make these facts known.

MARCH 5, 1931

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. WIGGLESWORTH'S VISAL LECTURE.

For further information

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir.—Concerning statements made by Mr. Wigglesworth in his address to the Royal Society of Arts on "The Hard Fibre Industry" in the colonies, Andersonism.

Mr. Wigglesworth adds—not Trinidad, as he states—that research work on jute and sisal has just begun... The discovery of the unknown unknown seedling cane was made by my old chief, the late Sir John Robinson, and Mr. J. R. Powell—a very which may justly be said to have originated the sugar-growing industry.

I have always understood that the Germans introduced the sisal into East Africa from Yucatan, an impression which I find confirmed by Mr. Campbell-Hansburg in *East Africa's* "Settlements Abroad" of July 7, 1927 (p. 61). The bullock teams which come from Florida, Mr. Wigglesworth's statement that "all the sisal plants grown outside Mexico, Africa, South America, Central America, product of the plants sent originally by Parris to Florida" is surely no sweeping statement.

Again, I gather that Mr. Wigglesworth is assured only the *Entacto* sisal plant, *Agave sisalana*, when transplanted to Florida and thence elsewhere, becomes transformed into the *Aguave* (Aida) or *Agave* (Baja) *sisal* ("Agave sisalana") (see Burns 2). While editor of the *Botanical Gazette* I published this in a section dealing with the *Agave* family. When I returned to my highly unprofitable business in 1921, Mr. Wigglesworth's contention of the absence of any sisal in the form of thorns, in the plants, and the claim that the charred stalks of sisal plants were used as fuel upon which the fire heated the ground on which the research sisal which he quotes is now being produced at Aramani, and when this last one of his many objects, the elimination of the term "thorn"—one of his first steps in his sisal cultivation—was mentioned, Mr. Wigglesworth's statement on the point that "now he should be fairness to research workers" etc., etc.

In addition during my three years' stay I paid much attention to the work of the missionaries, found that in my area *Agave sisalana* frequently bears fruit, the wings of which are caused by mistakes of nature, and which are very large, the immense quantities of seed are set, but the such seed is not viable; at least my repeated attempts at germination invariably failed. That the plants, having no uses, feed by the "crown-hair" (stems) method should be the main manufacture of innumerable small vegetarians, I consider to be one of the most interesting and unusual facts Africa affords.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SCHMINN,
Director, The Mania Research Institute, Ltd.

IN REPLY TO ARCHDEACON OWEN.

Letter from Captain Henry.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—On behalf of my firm I wish to express the immeasurable regard we have for the National Barber Club, London, by Archdeacon Owen concerning our activities, as reported in a recent issue of your paper. First of all, I must say that I have not had the pleasure of meeting the Archdeacon but he is a most personally agreeable member of this firm, so you could appear before speaking with at the most second-hand knowledge.

I have not been given the opportunity of seeing the Government dispatch to which the Archdeacon refers. I would like to point out the following cases for the information of the Archdeacon's audience:

(1) We do not believe that the Government of this country is interested, that is, the Governor, in the production of sisal, but on its business in transactions with the South African Agency which originates in the Uganda Province.

(2) We do not expect that this information will reach many members who listened to the Archdeacon's speech. So the gross unfairness of such a speech where the subject of the attack is copied the opportunity of defending himself at the same time could not be apparent to us.

The date of the general gathering of which is still unknown to us, the Governor's opinion a little more than his.

I should like to thank Mr. Ntambi for his kind remarks in a subsequent issue to your paper.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SCHMINN, USHUMA LABOUR AGENCY,
Tanganyika Territory, S. E. TANZANIA.

Our representative letter as reference to our report December 1929 Archdeacon Owen's statement at the Uganda Club, April 1930, that he had heard that the assertion that during fifteen years he had been forced to labour he had but once known a Native forced by his master to work for Europeans. The Archdeacon replied: "I recommend you to ask the Tanganyika Government for a copy of the dispatch, given to the Uganda Labour Agency recruited in the Buganda District for private service." Captain Henry's might add, the only labour recruited in Tanganyika since the end of the war consisted a few months ago by the local administration in consequence the new Masters and Native Slave Ordinance, and he conveys that he would also receive an invitation if Archdeacon Owen should go to his country. Your correspondent can see on his signature, Ed. F. O.

CANON BLACKEDGE CANNOT EXPLAIN
STRANGERS OF NATIVE NEWS TRANSMISSION.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have just read the letter on "Native Means of News Transmission" with the keenest interest. I have travelled widely among the many tribes in Uganda but I have never heard of any strange news of the kind mentioned news analogous to those mentioned by Mr. Balloon. I do not say that they do not exist, but if they do it is strange that I should have missed the knowledge of their existence or that it could have been kept from me.

On the East Coast there are no talking drums, there are on the West Coast, the approach being the different drumbeats. These beats have a common to all and singular that the chief had shaved. In this enclosure, of the heaviest his people to come to him in a week or two, and hunting or warlike expeditions. Each tribe had his peculiar beat, especially the vanity chief, so that each man from the town as he was travelling along the road without difficulty. These various drum beats are very noisy, we have a certain drum beat for the church services or to announce the fact, the house food is served. The King has his own royal drums with the other drum beats. You have ever heard of the power of transmitting messages or talking as they do on the West Coast.

The instances quoted by Mr. Balloon are perfectly true, they are together unknown to the Western peoples. It is wonderful to think that African savages and other people of the East should have no power of knowing it over who had taken place hundreds of miles away. With this singular point, say if such knowledge is too wonderful for me to understand, I cannot attain into.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SCHMINN, USHUMA LABOUR AGENCY,
Tanganyika Territory, S. E. TANZANIA.

TELEPATHY WHICH CANNOT BE EXPLAINED.

Rhodesian Instances of Native News Transmission.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—My first striking experience of the speed of Native news transmission was at the time of the Jameson Raid, when I got the news of the fight at Dornkop and the capture of the Doctor as soon as they received it at Bulawayo. really, I think, some hours earlier. At that time I was developing some of my own mining claims about twenty miles east of Bulawayo.

A more striking instance was the assassination of the King of Portugal. I was then far away in Northern Rhodesia, and it was long before I knew the facts at the time it happened, but I must have been told of the same day or thereabouts as nearly as I could find.

My view is that there is no such method of mental telepathy which, even if they wished to, they are not intelligent enough to explain. Ask a young child what he speaks and you will get the answer, all they can say is that they speak.

I once saw a little London ragamuffin who hawked flowers in the street, and who could tell me unerringly the date of a penny-eve French Novel, of which at the time there were a lot in circulation at Home—by looking at the obverse side. The height of his ambition was to own a donkey and a basket, which he offered him if he would tell me how it was done; yet he could not tell me how he did it. But you can guess right every time, so he is not intelligent enough to explain the method.

Smoke and drums of them can be ruled out, for they would require words better than any I have and even if that method was possible news would not be transmitted so far away. I must subscribe to your view as must have happened in the case of the Portuguese King.

Yours faithfully,
SAMUEL H. H. HUNTER,
Southern Rhodesia.

WALTER H. HUNTER.

EAST AFRICA THANKED BY CONVENTION.

For EXPOSING INSTITUTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—At a meeting of the Executive on Jan. 31, I was instructed to convey to the Secretary of your leading article of January 8, on the subject of the Report for 1930 of the Kenya Judicial Department.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Johnson has undertaken to raise a wireless link between the Council and the Convention by means of the wireless service of the following associations:

Kenya Association of Barristers
Kenya Association of Advocates
Kenya Bar Association
Kenya Law Society
Kenya Institute of Accountants
Kenya Institute of Architects

Having thus reached us, and through a cablegram, claiming that in your successive early issues the Chairman of the Convention moved a vote of thanks to East Africa for the above-mentioned leading article, which "The Mombasa Times" quoted two and a half columns in its report of which it makes frequent reference to the service to be rendered by our Convention of the success of the Report of the Judicial Department. We are grateful that the intervention has been so useful a purpose, and are grateful to Convention and our incorporated bar associations for their support of the cause of justice by our Convention.

Yours for the Kenyan Defence Forces, I have taken up for one hundred hours, training anti-aircraft gunners.

THE JORDAN HIGHLANDER'S KILT.

Arusha—the Home of the Clan.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Mr. Christie, in the very interesting bestow on me is unusually received, and naturally I issued the copy of yesterday's *East Africa* to them. I think it is welcome if more warmly each week than old-times. It is always the first paper that I open and I am always left with the impression that I have spent a leisurely hour with a good standing friend who is able to see all sides of the problems of Eastern Africa as a whole.

Some of our readers may be interested to know the origin of the Jordan Highlander. Some years ago, when a number of old-timers were gathered together at the old Arusha Hotel, a suggestion was made that the first fancy dress ball should be held in Arusha on New Year's Eve. The usual problem in relation to fancy dress balls is what to wear? A "brummie" suggested the idea of his kilt, having Jordan waters in my veins, having found in forty-five years of experience that the Scot has somewhat singular waters in his veins. So no reason to doubt starting a clan on the Jordan's influence I was the first representative of that clan at the first fancy dress ball given in Arusha!

Yours faithfully,

A. J. H. HUNTER.

TANZANIA HIGHLANDERS.

Our "Christmas Gifts" supplement occasioned widespread interest in East Africa, and were paid off at least one club. Ed. E.P.

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TRADE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.**Reactive Power of East African Dependencies.**

It should be remembered that the British mainland factories enjoy no favourable conditions such as preferential tariffs or marketing conditions of any kind except in Western Rhodesia (including the Congo-Basin Territories). The reputation of the British goods however stands high. In India, despite the competition from other countries with living conditions and wage rates far below those standard prevailing in the United Kingdom, she still holds on to a large proportion of the trade. Statistics for some recent years show that the British share of private trade imports into East Africa is at least 40%. If goods from other parts of the Empire are added the figure is very considerably greater. There are in addition the large importations of British goods which enter in the Government account.

It is a pity that the British merchants, by virtue of the credits which they have to extend to Indian merchants resident in these territories, have indirectly had to carry so much of the finances since when opportunity offers such Indian merchants frequently obtain their financial requirements from other countries, and thus business is lost as the result of co-operation.

Hopeful Points of Observation.

With these "conclusions" which we read the General Introduction for the two sessions of complementarity, it states:

During the past year East Africa has suffered, as common with other parts of the world, from the general business depression and its resultant process of privation. Dependencies do not however seem to have suffered as heavily as might have been feared, and it is hoped that good may result from the present times of trial as a result of the rearrangement of production and marketing policies. Last year's situation has drawn to the fore the importance of raw materials and very little seems to have been done to meet the emergency. There is a pressing position in this respect, whether in some parts of the area further complication will arise by reducing the yields of the principal exportable crops, but fortunately the results of free trading in certain years were not of sufficient a recent occurrence to be remembered, and as the first hint of a fall in produce prices constitutes restriction enough, no commitment seems to have been made.

The mercantile situation itself has been the passing of money value of the turnover and an absence of business in all lines, but it is not too much to hope that, even though a complete and recovery of prices, the "dark days can end though without any serious

There is an all-pervading economic condition of pauperism and credit, so that any slump will select the harder men thrown old-established markets. It must however be remembered that throughout the East African area there is a background steadily developing Native production carrying principally, with no overhead charges, all which provides, even though reduced in such times as these, a continuous basis of purchasing power which should help to carry the country to a large extent through such emergencies, such as permanent costs of European stations are being reduced to meet the changed conditions.

Further, as growing countries, it is considered that East Africa, as a whole, consists of 60 countries with international trade requirements, comprising the whole of the East African region, which is steadily increasing and is a bigger factor in the economy of the area than it was at first thought.

Local Credit Rating.

Local bankers generally have had a very difficult time in recent years having been faced with the ultimate. Foreign competition has been very keen especially from Japan who seemingly adopted a policy of undercutting which has had a bad effect on local banks in the eastern markets.

Please gather extracts from the Reports on Economic Conditions in East African Dependencies.

No buds for a considerable time with the exception to be continued to last year since the time of its arrival. It will be a good opportunity when considering these developments amongst the various third parties in East Africa, to note the number and share of foreign companies engaged there in the public and private sectors. The same, and, that is to say, the class of foreign companies are changing there, but a considerable number of foreign firms are leaving the area, largely because their competitors in the United States and Great Britain are becoming more numerous and are getting a stronger hold on the market. This is the main reason on the part of foreign companies leaving, and it is the main reason why the English firms are leaving.

Generally speaking, with the exception of Australia, the countries in which foreign companies do not hold a large share of the market, but in South Africa, there can hardly be any doubt as to the fact that the foreign trading business is being developed. This is due to the fact that South Africa is a very large market. It is also due to the fact that the English firms are trying to hold fast to reasonable terms. The Germans are also trying to compete with foreign firms, while the French example is to be followed.

English firms are taking credit in the traditional and continental manner and are able to do so. But the latter method of financing is not so good as the former and there can only be a limited amount of foreign firms offering short and easy extensions, even though they are anxious to do so. Firms from Europe and America are profiting by the short terms of payment offered by the English firms, and are very good for long and close term loans. The credit losses are very small for long and close term loans. The credit losses are very small for long and close term loans. The credit losses are very small for long and close term loans. The credit losses are very small for long and close term loans. The credit losses are very small for long and close term loans.

Time Bills for Common Action.

The Trade Protection Society in Nairobi is functioning admirably. Efforts to form a similar society in Dar es Salaam continue in the face of discouragement. No progress has yet been made in Mombasa and Nairobi although these centres are undoubtedly watching the two first mentioned. Yet any local efforts of this nature can be "torpedoed" by direct grants of long credit from overseas offices, and experience makes the estimate that this is too much of a risk and the individual policy of the firming houses and shipping agencies will be determined by co-operative action instead of an organised society for the community and recent developments in the present business structure of East Africa make the latter type for such an attack on those credits, for whilst in the last few years certain seaport centres in the territories have increased their direct trading relations with overseas there is no such clear-cut import trade line as there is in direct dealing. The satisfaction of the contractors' individual requirements and there is consequently less dependence than at any time in the past upon the stocks of foreign firms.

This necessitates a very careful study if certain traders receive credit to see if competition is possible only by offering similar facilities. That they cannot do anything but entirely depend on credit, whilst a positive policy of protection to those firms would do good in the long run.

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GIMPSSES OF EAST AFRICA. DAYS IN EAST AFRICA.

By Mr. C. W. Hobley's Reminiscences.

To a small but appreciative audience at the Club the other day, Mr. C. W. Hobley, M.P., gave some vivid pictures of early days in East Africa.

The tumult of politics and the early days of the British African colonies, the first of which was Uganda, followed by Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Malaya, and Kenya, were described by a outstanding personality who was instrumental in getting the African colonies into the Commonwealth. Messrs. Macmillan and Longfellow started from London with 650 tons of stores.

Uganda Abby Davis was a superman. It was a slave and Indians worked with five hundred porters there were more loads than men and double teams were the rule, but they got through without a loss.

When travelling in Africa nowdays, continued Mr. Hobley, one has little conception of what the gallant first porters went through in those days. He adds they had a week after work had been done in the road they carried ten days' rations, in addition to the food and equipment, all of which came in less than 10 lbs. This is the equivalent of a meal per day, with two meals of meat, when we slept a buck.

When crossing the Mau Escarpment about 100 feet the porters would try to go to these cool dwellings, and I had often seen men so overcome by the frost, that I used to say that if you can't get there you will catch a chill. But when the hardships may prove to be incomparable, for literally the hills, even in Uganda, demand the most difficult ascents are long.

Sudanese Muthums before Mumias

Colonel George A. Hobley was ordered by Mr. Alexander S. Forbes, of Jacksboro, to import a quantity of furniture, so much distant and difficult to get, which one was sent to the Muthum, and the rest sent by air without explanation. The air was dependent on time to allow proper equipment, and in view of the work that he had to do, it was a case, non-individual initiative, to thoroughly understand.

Colonel A. Hobley had to pay his passage for the goods to the Royal Air Force, forward goods to India, and as the goods were brought in by the local carriers, who charged the amount of one pound or £100, he had to purchase six tons a month and a half, costing of small beasts, in infinite haggling, the less was a terrible nightmare. His account book had to be kept, though there was no note of the amount he was to receive.

In addition to the difficulties he had to face in administration and bettering the condition of the furniture had to be made to fit Indian conditions and the cost of getting them to suit them was high. Once the slowness of the local headmen was a great trial to the tempo.

The Sudanese were fortified by building a massive wall with a high with a 10 foot ditch outside. It was for the protection of the British Garrison, arrived in 1898. Hobley's suggestion on leave—they funded him to the station and accordingly for some months he was there. There were three British officers present, of whom Major Murray, specimen in the English character, residence of the British, the British being established in less than three years, did in doing some effect on the mutineers, though the Natives who could have put up a real fight, had not done so. The Sudanese were murdered throughout the British Empire, so far as he knew.

Benefits of the Tax Britannica

There is no doubt that the British Government, through the help of its embassies, is contributing to the welfare of the native. Native and predatory acts are not seen in the same light as in Europe, and the introduction of the currency has been a great factor in the development of the country.

East Africa in peaceful times and the steady growth which took place there can hardly be equalled.

During the time of the rebellion, Mr. Hobley's firm was in the position of being compelled to leave the country, and so he had to leave his office, which contained Mr. Hobley's personal effects exposed to criticism of the people, of such an notorious as banks and schools, and delay in the supply of farms and so forth, all told a sorry tale, but all the brick of Uganda, in those days there was never any money for capital outlay, and everything had to be done out of a slender revenue plus a small general budget.

Looking back, he concluded, "I do not consider what could have been done with the means at our disposal. We did the best we could, we kept our Service clean, and I stand over for perpetual enforcement the King's and the right of God to-day with a truly primitive population, with a sense of peaceful co-operation as opposed to military domination."

LONDON CANNOT COMPETE WITH ANWERP.

Meeting of London Coal Sub-Section.

The single interesting item on the agenda for last week's meeting of the East African Coal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was a report on a committee formed to ascertain the position of

Cooperation between the Sub-Section and the Port of London Authority on the high cost of handling

goods in London, with consequent loss of trade to continental ports, the consolidated rates for landing, clearing, writing, and delivering to van a five- or ten-ton lot of coal were shown to be £2.10 in London and £2.3d. in Antwerp, the latter port however added to the service of the ship which London charged an extra fee for carrying the coal for steamer sail in Antwerp, and for her month in London, it was £1 per ton.

Replying to what he regarded as a sensible proposal of London Authority to have the whole of East African steam imported into London between 1925 and 1928 was 55½ millions, but it dropped to 20 million for the year 1929 to 1930, so that the reduced rates granted in 1926 had not increased the trade. As regards housing coal, 63 tons had been warehoused in London, but it was impossible to compete in Antwerp, even if the authorities arranged to bear all their expenses for lighting and other services.

Strong comments were passed by several members, particularly Mr. G. H. Gable, who said that London in his opinion would have anything to do with the East African ports to sail in and other members recommended that the Admiralty did not now give the chief use of the coal to shipping, so much so, that they are the only depot.

Having been approached to do the whole matter, Captain F. E. M. D. said that he should be sent to the Admiralty by the Chamber, who might see whether something could be done to increase the London trade, whereupon a vote of thanks was voted.

Meeting of Gottenburg Sub-Section.

Mr. W. J. V. Morris, the chairman of the shipping committee, said the assent of the Indian Government in their stations for shipment of East African coal was requested. Major Wells asked my brother Mr. G. H. Gable to speak to Captain F. E. M. D. and Mr. Hobley who offered to come along when to be made the chairman should not be asked to call all the nations of the world to meet in Gottenburg.

Mr. Hobley said that the whole of the coal in Gottenburg was probably to be sent to India, and he would expect that the ships leaving Goteborg would be bound for the second half of the year.

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FAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Papers for the Colonial Office by Admiral Beamish.

DR. RICHARD SHEELS informed Rear-Admiral Beamish that no information had been received by the Colonial Office regarding difficulties concerning the Wanyamala tribe in East African Territory. *East Africa* gave extracts of information on the subject in its issue of February 12.

In reply to Admiral Beamish, Dr. Sheels said that approximately 7,000 European officials resided on the frontier of East African Dependencies. Information was not available as to the exact cost of passage to-day and return passage, approximately £226/0/-, was provided in the Estimate of the Dependencies concerned for the cost of the passages of officers and their families but a total sum of £10,000 per annum for the passages of the large Asiatic staff members of the high classes was to include. Detailed figures are not available for the total paid by British steamship lines for government passages to and from East Africa in 1930, but the total amount paid to foreign steamship lines was certainly less than half of that paid to British lines.

LIGHTERS AT DAR ES SALAAM.

To Rear-Admiral Beamish's inquiry as to the rates paid by the Tanganyika Government and the public respectively for the lighterage of imports and exports the Under-Secretary of State said that the general port charge at Dar es Salaam was reduced on February 1st to 1s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. per ton according to the size of goods while the general tonnage charge, at present 3s. 6d. per ton, would be reduced to 7s. 6d. April 1st. There were other lighterage rates at the inner wharves. There was some additional charge for carriage and handling and the rates at the outer wharves were higher, while those at the well charged in the interior of the port. A modification and diversification was made in the case of Government imports.

Rear-Admiral Beamish was also informed that there were two cigarette companies working in Tanga, and that Government cigarette licences are not restricted to British firms. One of the two firms operating in Tanga was under Government control, the other by the Holland Africa Line. Rear-Admiral Beamish's question whether the Government would consider the setting up of a Royal Commission to study and report on the production of Empire produced sisal, Dr. Sheels advised that the Imperial Institute, with the help of its Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres, was constantly engaged in examining possible new assessors for sisal, and it was not proposed that a further committee should be appointed for that purpose.

THE KILIMANJARO NATIVE TRIBES.

Mr. Leslie Boyce was informed that the members of the Kilimanjaro Native Tribes Association in 1930 amounted approximately 31,750, and that no estimate could be given as to the value of the coffee crop produced during the year by the members. In 1928, however, the output was estimated at about 15,000. The Coffee Control Regulations applied to non-E.A.T. members in the same way as to non-Native planters. Mr. Drummond Sheels' statement to further question that the Colonial Office knew nothing of the appointment of a Government official for service with the Association.

Mr. Hosman was promised that inquiries would be made through the local Government as to the number of offences passed in 1930 against the members of the coffee.

Dr. Sheels told Mr. Boyce that he had no information as to the cost of Pausenrika of the German Railway Commission. Pending the receipt of reparation, economic and technical surveys now in progress, no decision had been reached as regard to the construction of any new railway in the Territories.

COLONIAL DECISION DEFERRED.

Replying to Earl Fitzton and J. H. Thomas, Sir Thomas said that no finality had been given to the Southern Rhodesia Government's proposals for a conference on the subject of the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia, but the important questions of policy involved were still under consideration. The desire of the Government was to arrive at a final decision and, above all, to arrive at a decision which would not be a party of vision, but which would express the sentiments of the House of Commons.

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INDIAN BIDS AT MOMBASA AND AUCTIONS.

Kenya Government upheld by Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Alverstone, Sir Lancelot Sanderson held last week that the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya had power under the Town Lands Ordinance of 1925 to impose conditions on a sale or alienation of town plots of Crown lands in a sale or alienation of town plots of Crown lands in Mombasa, so that no Europeans could be allowed to bid for them. The terms of bid and purchase and of sale were to be such that no European should have the right to erect on any building which had been erected on a plot of land used as a place of residence for a state of African or a domestic servant employed by him.

Alfred Hussaini Kaderbhai, an Indian resident in Mombasa, had contended that the provisions of the Ordinance contravened section 24 of the Town Lands Act, which required that all members of the public be entitled to buy a town plot and to lease it at the site, and was equally bound not to enter in the least of any plots in question restrictive conditions affecting the Asiatic population.

The Committee held that the Ordinance as a whole appeared to indicate that the words "to be auctioned" in section 24 were not confined to selling without restriction, but did involve the power to sell by restricted auction. They therefore allowed the Commissioner to decide on the question of bidding and purchasing in dispute.

N. RHODESIA'S FIRST GAME WARDEN.

It is a pleasure to state that Captain C. R. S. Pratten, Game Warden, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Game Warden of Southern Rhodesia for a period of two years in order to carry out a comprehensive game survey of the Protectorate. Captain Pratten was born in the U.K. in 1904 and joined Kenya five years before becoming the first warden of the Game Department in Uganda. He was previously in the Royal Army. His caricature recently appeared in our columns.

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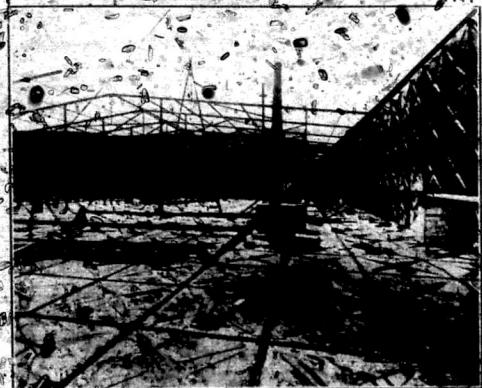
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ARCHDEACON OWEN'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued from page 2)

basis. It was then agreed by Government that a political association should be formed under the name of "Lord Cranworth's Friends". Would you say that your friends and I were anti-British? In what part of the world do we advance?"

Archdeacon Owen : "The more I hear of it, the more I am inclined to think that the reason why you income tax is in the hands of the further advanced, it was in the hands of the communal roads before than the roads of the world, for those African who live outside the settlements must do something."

Lord Cranworth : "When you get to a certain educational standard should everybody have a vote?"

Archdeacon Owen : "Yes, I have no objection to Americans in somewhere. We should be allowed to be educated because of our colour."

Lord Cranworth : "I suggested that there would be a good deal of plural voting since many men could not vote." Reserves for a short period and then release. This is what Archdeacon said. The Administration could be left to do this was so."

Commenting on the definite statement made by Archdeacon, he was well prepared to accept a high standard of education to the common roll, the Archdeacon took it that the qualification would be a high standard of education. He would not make it such as to penalise the Africans. The main point was a standard which would ensure getting men on the roll who knew what they were doing."

Q. Contact with the white man.

Lord Cranworth : "It is a matter of opinion, whether a mere education standard is the sole qualification for voting. I should have thought not. Would you consider that the lot of the native has improved since his contact with the white man?"

Archdeacon Owen : "Through their own efforts, yes."

Lord Cranworth : "Their own efforts?"

Archdeacon Owen : "Well, we've been fighting."

Lord Cranworth : "I suggest the British have fought. Would they have improved without us?"

Archdeacon Owen : "As much as England, as far as the non-British Government could have brought them in. The present state of development had they not given themselves wholeheartedly into the movement, and the material co-operation?" Europe supplies the money and Africa does the work.

Lord Cranworth : "You think that co-operation between the Africans and the white man is beneficial?"

Archdeacon Owen : "Yes."

Asked whether it was possible to get any idea of what the Natives thinks, Archdeacon Owen replied that their view would be that the older Union was going to stereotype the present unsatisfactory position that did not work."

Lord Cranworth : "Of course, people has a better knowledge of Natives than yourself. Do you think Natives important as the last closer touch with white men?"

Archdeacon Owen : "That is one of the most debatable questions you could put. They improve physically and in education."

Lord Cranworth : "Is it a 'concession' to the Native in their own interest to have him in contact with the white population? Is he not in contact with the white population? Is he not in contact with those who have contacts? not?"

Archdeacon Owen : "In regard to the Karamoja Province and the Eastern Province of Uganda, I would say that the balance is very heavily in favour of the Eastern Province of Uganda. The Eastern Province of Uganda the Natives are encouraged to leave the place. There is a bunch of savagery here while there is stagnation in Karamoja. You will find ten-pounds bought in the Eastern Province for seven-pounds bought in the African in Karamoja."

Lord Cranworth : "That is a matter of cash."

Archdeacon Owen : "Pays and things and things to convert their stock into cash."

The witness added that he used to talk on a coffee chambard and taught the natives how to plant in the Reserve he could not grow coffee."

Lord Cranworth : "What you suggest that so Natives should be allowed to grow coffee in the same way as Europeans provided he was subject to the same regulations?"

Archdeacon Owen : "I would say that the Native in Karamoja or Kikoga should be allowed to grow coffee as much as a Native in England."

Lord Cranworth : "But you think that it is necessary to be done by the Native himself?"

THE CHIEF ON HIS MISSION.

Opportunities for British Manufactures.

Addressing a city luncheon of the Royal Empire Society on Friday, Lord Melville, chairman of the British Trade Mission which recently visited Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa said that hitherto the British manufacturer had sold his products to the white population of those countries and had largely effected the growing needs of those areas to out-of-pocket. This was one of the chief reasons for the failure of the European trade with Southern Africa. Native were gradually becoming Europeanised and demanded a higher standard of living. He also referred to the market in the Rhodesias for motor cars and bicycles and emphasised the importance of copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia. The basis of the Mission's strength was the necessity for co-operation in the manufacturing, marketing, advertising and investigation.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Mar. 9, 10, and 11.—Rev. J. W. Smith speaks on "The Application of Anthropology to Practical Affairs."

Africat. 15.—African School of Economics, 5 p.m., Mr. F. C. G. M. T. the Africanization of London. The other for Commerce, 7 p.m., "The Rhodesians," 2.30 p.m.

Mar. 18.—Royal Society of Arts, Lecture on "Military Force in speaking Some Aspects of Modern Imperial Trade," 10.30 p.m.

Mar. 26.—First African Branch of Overseas League meeting at 3.30 p.m.

Apr. 1.—Joint East African Board. Morning meeting of Executive council, 11 a.m.

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MARCH 10, 1931

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's Information Bureau exists to serve the press, subscribers and advertisers, and to help the Editor's and any other writer to fulfil his principal objects as to contribute to the development of news throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed."

Kenya sisal exports during November totalled 1,843 tons.

The fifth deep-water berth at Mombasa has now been completed.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., have opened a sub-bureau in Nakuru.

Trade was reported to be better in Uganda than had been expected.

The Portuguese Army and Navy are successfully providing a coffee plantation in the Portuguese colonies.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the British South Africa Company was held in London last week. Mr. O. Dongal made a profit of £1,000.

Contrary to recent rumours, there is no intention of taking the sisal "Clement Hill" out of commission. The vessel remains as her regular link between Europe and Siam.

Over six hundred samples of coffee are stated to have been sold daily at S.G.R. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information stand at the British Industries Fair at Alexandra Palace.

The partnership between Mr. G. S. Campbell and Mr. James E. Cameron has been dissolved, and Mr. Campbell continues as import, export and general agency business man from the old style of R. S. Campbell & Co.

The Beinga Motor Company has declared a dividend of 15s. 3d. per share for the year ended September 30 last. This compares with a dividend of 1s. 1d. per share last year, since when the capital of the company has been increased.

A Belgian air mail line set out from Elisabethville to Boma or Kisantu, via the Belgian Congo last Thursday but did not land, killed, though the two passengers were badly shaken, and unable to continue their journey in another plane.

The Butera extension of the Kitumbeina branch line to Kiboko on Lake Victoria is at present being built. Construction of the new line, which will be between thirty and forty miles long, will be begun on the completion of the survey.

The Rhodesian Gold Corporation has started construction of a new railway called "cross country" routes from Kenya, which will follow the contours of the mountains, making 1,500 ton bags available of 900 bags coffee, 13,000 bags corn, 1,000 bags flour and butter, etc.

The Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop for 1931 is estimated at 100,000,000 lb. Total fine cut tobacco 32,000,000 lb; Virginias 14,000,000 lb; Turkish 11,000,000 lb; Virginian will do its part to satisfy the south African quota.

An air service has been started in the mining area of northern Rhodesia. At present only a Mail and commissariat bi-monthly flight of Supermarine is reported to be on its way to Lusaka and Mukuni. The operating company is called Northern Aviation Ltd., with Messrs. Harry Light as manager.

St. Thomas's Cotton is now officially estimated at a minimum of 170,000 bales. Seed cotton prices vary from 6 to 10 cents in Langata to 15 cents in Bumby, 10 to 12 cents in Isiolo and in Kapalo many 12 cents. The 15 cent bale has been paid for on the 10 cent bale officially quoted at 10 cents.

Colonial D. Rhodes General Manager of the railways and Uganda Railways and Harbours, announced in Kampala last week that the Railway administration was quite unable to consider bearing any losses on the Kampala-Mulende section, and that any shortfall would therefore have to be guaranteed by the Uganda Government.

About 1,000 Europeans are reported to be without employment in Kenya, where it is suggested settlers might take on unemployed men with agricultural experience on a free board and lodgings basis in consideration of their help. The Committee appointed by Government to advise with respect to unemployment contemplates paying a steady sum monthly to such employees for their usual needs.

Two trade expeditions are about to leave this country for East Africa. The first party, under command of Mr. F. J. Fillis, will travel in a Rolls Royce motor, which it is intended to drive from Egypt through the Sudan, to Uganda and Kenya. The second party, in charge of Captain D. Malins, will start motor through Palestine and then through the Sudan to Uganda and Kenya. In this case, a convoy of motor-cars, motor-cycles and trailers is planned.

An offer has been made by the Nyasaland Railways Limited, to acquire the whole of the Preference and Ordinary shares of the Central African Railway company, excepting for some 500,000 Debenture stock and/or fully paid Ordinary #1 shares of Nyasaland Railways. Conditions of the offer, together with forms of acceptance may be obtained by application to the Central African Railway Company or to the Nyasaland Railways, Thames House, Queen Street, London.

An agreement has been concluded between the Rhodesia Selection Trust, the Rwanda-Mukuba Copper Mining Co., the British South Africa Co. and Nsungwa Copper Mines for the transfer of the latter company, as on December 1 last, of the twenty-one special grants and the Chambishi Concession, and certain base metal claims at Chambishi. The terms of this arrangement stipulate that the Trust shall pay to the company approximately two-thirds of the proceeds received in the form of shares in Mukuba Copper Mines Ltd.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

MOST East African descriptions were in good demand at last week's auctions, and fair prices were realised.

Kenya

	75s. od	to 105s. od
" B	85s. od	to 115s. od
" C	75s. od	to 95s. od
Pearberry	75s. od	to 120s. od
London graded	85s. od	to 88s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 95s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 95s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 95s. od
Peaberry	75s. od	to 95s. od
Ungraded	75s. od	to 95s. od
London cleaned	85s. od	to 88s. od
First size	75s. od	to 95s. od
Second size	75s. od	to 95s. od
Third size	75s. od	to 95s. od
Pearberry	75s. od	to 95s. od

Uganda

	75s. od	to 105s. od
London cleaned	75s. od	to 105s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 105s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 105s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 105s. od
Peaberry	75s. od	to 105s. od
Robusta	75s. od	to 105s. od

Tanganyika

Boldah	75s. od	to 85s. od
British	75s. od	to 85s. od
A	75s. od	to 85s. od
B	75s. od	to 85s. od
C	75s. od	to 85s. od

Kenya

Peaberry	75s. od	to 85s. od
London cleaned	75s. od	to 85s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Pearberry	75s. od	to 85s. od

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned	75s. od	to 85s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Peaberry	75s. od	to 85s. od

Arusha

A	75s. od	to 85s. od
B	75s. od	to 85s. od
C	75s. od	to 85s. od
D	75s. od	to 85s. od
E	75s. od	to 85s. od

Mombasa

Peaberry	75s. od	to 85s. od
London cleaned	75s. od	to 85s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Peaberry	75s. od	to 85s. od

Lamu

Lamu	75s. od	to 85s. od
London cleaned	75s. od	to 85s. od
First sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Second sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Third sizes	75s. od	to 85s. od
Peaberry	75s. od	to 85s. od

Other Producers

Minister Seed	East African is steadily finding higher
in the last few months. The comparative	figures for 1930 and 1931 are as follows:
1930	1931
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.14 tos	£1.18 tos
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.14 tos	£1.18 tos

Shire	Shire Zanzibar is still quoted unchanged at
Zanzibar	£1.18 tos per 100 lbs
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.18 tos	£1.18 tos
100 lbs	100 lbs

Simba	Simba is quoted unchanged at £1.18 tos per
Zanzibar	100 lbs
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.18 tos	£1.18 tos
100 lbs	100 lbs

White Arusha	White Arusha is remaining at £1.18 tos per
Zanzibar	100 lbs
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.18 tos	£1.18 tos
100 lbs	100 lbs

White Mombasa	White Mombasa is remaining at £1.18 tos per
Zanzibar	100 lbs
100 lbs	100 lbs
£1.18 tos	£1.18 tos
100 lbs	100 lbs

seed - One with wood marks No. 1 for February April shipment quoted at £1.10 tos. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £1.10 tos. and £1.00)

Over 100 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week at an average of 2/- and per lb.

THE TRUTH ABOUT FORCED LABOUR

Statement by the Kenya Government

Colonel FRANCIS SCOTT asked recently in the Kenya Legislative Council:

Will the Government state how much forced Native labour has been employed during the last five years (a) for tribal requirements within the Reserves; (b) for public works under Government or the Railways; (c) for private employers? Did such labour receive wages in all cases?

The officers' written reply reads:

(a) The employment of so-called Native labour for tribal purposes within the Reserves is governed by section 8(1) of the Native Authority Ordinance, which provides that no person shall be compelled without his authority to use the services conferred by the clause has been made either to Government or to the Secretary of State during the past five years, and so far as is known, no labour has ever been called out for such purposes.

(b) During the last five years no forced Native labour has been called out for the Railways.

"Natives employed on communal works under section 8(1) of the Ordinance are not to be paid, but some Local Native Councils make provision in their annual budgets for the payment of Natives employed on certain communal works within the Reserves, and there is an increasing tendency on the part of the Councils to make such provision."

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30.45	4
40.50	6
40.50	10
40.50	10



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10	5
20	21
20	4
30	5
60	10



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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Steamship "Umbria" which arrived at Southampton on February 24, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mrs. C. D. Bardsley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bardsley
Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Bardsley
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Barker
Mr. & Mrs. I. Krammer
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. E. Bremner
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Chisholm
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. V. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clark
The Hon. & Lady J. A. Arbuthnott
Mrs. E. Elstane
T. Herbots
Mr. & Mrs. L. Lampert
Mr. & Mrs. R. Lampert
Mr. & Mrs. W. Lampert
Miss A. E. Hart
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Goss
Mr. & Mrs. F. Hicks
Mrs. M. L. Lead
Mr. & Mrs. F. O. Leigh
Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Powell
Mrs. W. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. D. Symour
Mr. & Mrs. C. Taylor
Mr. A. Thibaut
Mr. C. Thornton
Miss G. T. Tapp
Mr. & Mrs. G. Baring

Steamship "Wimborne" which arrived at Southampton on March 3, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mrs. G. Bowdow
Mr. & Mrs. D. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. Ballhouse
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Boal
Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Bons
Mrs. M. Bursell
Miss E. Burrows
Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Butcher
Miss A. C. Clegg
& Mr. W. E. Ebdon
Miss F. Fairhurst
Mr. & Mrs. H. Fairhurst
Mr. N. Gosani
Princess Irenes
Mrs. M. Hall and
Mr. A. Hollenden
Kirkman
Mr. & Mrs. G. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis
Miss J. Lubington
Mr. & Mrs. H. Milling
Miss M. O'Brien
Miss A. Parker
Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Tietzner

The "Crown Castle Line" has issued particulars of its special summer services to South Africa via Bombay July 24. The specially reduced return fare to Cape Town on these tours is £20 first class and £16 second class. An attractive folder on the subject may be obtained from the company's head office at 1 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH LINE

"Madura" arrived Suez homeward, Feb. 10.
"Mafina" left Beira January 13; Martini
arrived Port Said for East Africa Feb. 13.
"Makala" left Tanga Salam for Bombay Feb. 14.
"Makala" left Mombasa for Durban Feb. 15.
"Makala" arrived Durban March 1.
"Makala" left Durban March 1.

FRANCIS LINE

Francesco Crispit left Colombo for Durban March 5.
Giuseppe Mazzini left Durban for Colombo March 12.

OLARO LINE

"Olaro" arrived Durban Feb. 12.
"Olaro" left Durban for Colombo March 12.

CANTIERI ITALIANI

The "Roma" arrived Durban Feb. 17.
"Tartaruga" left Suez for East Africa.
"City of Genoa" arrived Durban March 1.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Walkirk" left Durban for Durban Feb. 18.
"Mossel Bay" arrived Durban from East Africa Feb. 20.
"Albion" left Colombo, Mafraq for East Africa.

WALKIRK LINE

"Walkirk" left Durban for East Africa Feb. 21.
"Mossel Bay" arrived Mafraq for Durban Feb. 22.

MISS GRANDE MARINIERES

"Miss Grange de St. Tropez" arrived Mafraq for Durban, Feb. 27.

GENERAL DUCHESNE

"General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, Feb. 28.

CASTLE LINE

"Dunedin Castle" arrived Suez homeward, March 1.
"Dunedin Castle" left Beira for Mombasa Feb. 26.

DUNEDIN CASTLE

"Dunedin Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira March 1.

GLoucester Castle

"Gloucester Castle" arrived Suez for Mombasa Feb. 26.

RAVENSCROFT CASTLE

"Ravencroft Castle" left Durban for New York Feb. 27.

RANDY CASTLE

"Randy Castle" arrived Suez for New York Feb. 27.

EDWARD VII

"Edward VII" arrived Mombasa, Zanzibar, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambia, Rhodesia at the P.O. London, Feb. 28.

MONSIEUR

"Monsieur" arrived Mombasa, Zanzibar, Uganda, Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanganyika, Zambia, Rhodesia, and Malaya, Feb. 28.

Jean Laborde

"Jean Laborde" arrived Mombasa, Zanzibar, Uganda, Rhodesia, and Malaya, Feb. 28.

ROLAND GARRE

"Roland Garre" arrived Mombasa, Zanzibar, Uganda, Rhodesia, and Malaya, Feb. 28.

NATIONAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING

At last Saturday's annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Scenica of the Kruger, Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell presided over the establishment of National Parks in East Africa. Mr. C. W. Gledhill, their Secretary, we said, probably knew more about the preservation of African fauna than any other living person.

Mr. Gledhill said that the money raised increased from £700 to £820, but that only by the generosity of our American cousins had they gone what they have. More members were necessary. The Society had decided to certain propaganda, and had engaged Major Glutton with £2000 which included lectures and Press articles. Major Glutton and he had to speak given audience to the Society's Committee of the Advisory Council. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. W. Frender, member of the English Institute of the Kruger National

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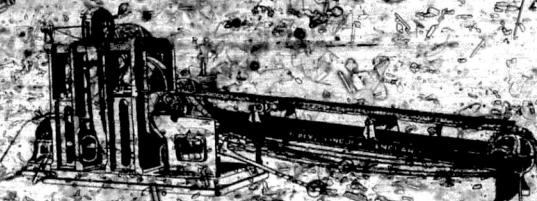
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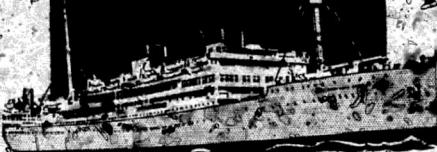
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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KENYA WITH 100,000 EUROPEANS

A considerable without certainty to Native interests of Europe. The population in Kenya could rise within very few years to one hundred thousand Europeans, and it is much to be feared that "That definite limit" was reached last week by Sir Edward Grigg, in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee which, however, was told repeatedly by the witness that all desirable construction was done under existing conditions, and that there was some degree of security for Native majority power in Kenya, and by the provision of reasonable State grants for agriculture. Sir Edward Grigg was emphatic in declaring that the British colonists in Kenya are concerned about their security; they ask that Imperial policy shall be defined, and that once defined, it shall not be altered, their anxiety being the product of the concern for themselves and their children. And Kenya's Governor was no less definite in stating that the security Kenya settlers deserve and most reasonably expect has been seriously shaken by the publication of the D.F.A.C. Papers.

The present economic crisis in the Colony, the economic depression in India and Australia, and, unless we are to believe the world prices paid now controlled the local governments to provide for distress funds, which, it must be thought have been far more wisely used than the establishments of good men on the land, and the supporting firms, who were compelled to sell surplus land which they had no longer too willing to sell.

The question, said Sir Edward, is not what a living for the people of Kenya can be found for the land, but what the country can offer new settlers as now going to Kenya. The D.F.A.C. Party on account of

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Kenya's future success is bad year climatically, and depressed economy throughout the world, and more because of European白人 settles in East Africa, than the man who has the money, by the State, or by excessive taxation. England will by commercial depression and reduced dividends. With recovery from these dire happenings, the tide of migration should again flow in the direction of East Africa. The definite picture of rapid large-scale European immigration encouraged at a moment when visioned optimism and foolish optimism.

Consider the influence that would be exerted by British territories bounded on the north by Kenya with 100,000 whites and on the south by Northern Rhodesia with a European population of 150,000 or more. Good authorities have declared frequently during the last year that Northern Rhodesia's white inhabitants may be increased to a number between 50,000 and 100,000 within the next ten years, but without any alternative prediction of Kenya's population increase with still greater speed, the influence of such increased white settlement on the dependencies of East and Central Africa generally could hardly be overestimated. But whether the exertion of bold practical politics depends largely on the statesmen of statemanship, while the Foreign Parliamentary Committee may display the decisiveness of a body, if wise, can be both the determining factor in East African politics and the main spring of East African progress. A generation to come, it can scarcely be doubted that the Committee will realize that the development of our African Empire must depend upon fair balance being held between European and Native interests, and the avoidance of such terms as "panmunity," guarantee, security, and similar social policies, administrative and agricultural Kenya and the other East and Central African Dependencies offering less scope for progress.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Why should Lord Passfield have allowed nine months to pass before announcing us he did not consider his mission of the job?

LORD PASSFIELD SURRENDERS.—The Minister of Native Affairs has accepted the 1907 White Paper and endorsed the proposal of the previous Imperial Government to associate the African settler community more closely with the structure of Imperial aristocracy. As Sir Edward Grey said in introducing the discussions of the African with last year's White Paper, "was very largely due to the fact that reference was confined to itself to the action of the Secretary of State for the Colonies how appropriate it suggested that the question which was raised through Africa had to do with a question of what this Government really intended." If that were so, he could at any time since last year have dissipated fears he restored harmony. His statesmanship could have been shown by an immediate admission which he has till now done, that Passfield will be present in the Upper House for a committee declaration on the whole subject of his statements on Mofaya, Mazago, and Mabuba, as they were in 1907, without doubt.

It cannot be said that the Board settle never a question in the part of the latest report on **NATIVE LABOUR IN THE KENYA COLONY**. In the first place, the Native Affairs Department in which the medical treatment of Native labourers does not seem to be concerned. It is a matter of common knowledge indeed, that some import travellers and visitors to Kenya, particularly, and even more frequently by some wives, spend infinite time and trouble in doctoring sick natives with surprisingly good results. This is done, too, with regard to the particular Native whom an employee of the estate; any Native who is well is welcome to come and be treated. She is accommodated in the stocky, draughty bivouacs almost always in excess of Government requirements. To say really that "Native labour as a rule lack proper medical treatment and sanitary protection" and that cases of disease are produced by malnutrition and surgical neglect have occurred, with unfortunate results, may be true—such cases occur every where, even in highly civilised England—but to make these statements without any qualification or explanation of the circumstances is very distinctly ungenerous to a community which, but of course, had no care, does not spent time or money in rendering medical help to Africans in need of it.

Rationalisation of the Kenya sisal industry in order to reduce costs of production is stated by the Board of Agriculture of the Colonies to be an essential pre-requisite to **THE KENYA SISAL INDUSTRY PROPOSED STATE INTERVENTION** in its finance. The Board consider that sisal can be commercially produced only on plantations over 1,000 tons per annum and that as the average production of estates in Kenya is now some 900 tons only, attention should be given to the amalgamation of plantations. In that process of rationalisation says the Board, the State may reasonably be called upon to participate financially while temporary assistance ought to be given, perhaps by way of a grant, to planters to be distributed in the form of a rebate on their shipping

and detailed recommendations are presented as to the method of rationalisation should be made.

Two problems remain to be met. First, the price of the product cost of organisation in the colony is estimated at £28 per ton. **BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION** on such a scale would render the **STABILITY** of white markets level them out of the colony again to normal. Second, the amount to be expected to clear is £1,000,000. The present cost of the road from Mombasa to Nairobi is £15 per acre but is accepted as the capital value of sisal as a going concern, the investment taken to represent a capital investment of £1,000,000 and the two exports of 16,000 tons as justified. It is suggested that Sisal imports are engaged in the industry at £100 per ton, leaving £80,000, of which 20% is spent directly and 80% on imported goods and not £6000 native labourers constantly employed drawing £74,000 annually in wages, in which £10,000 is spent on imported goods. The figure of 10% calculated on native purchases made by "colonial" free estate owners is being applied. The purchase made by the estate owner of £1000 worth of wares saved by employees for their families. Railways and port charges at 4d per ton, total £4000 a year, carriage of imported goods and other expenses £4000, leaving £15,100 to meet the passenger revenue accounted for by the passenger totals of £10,000 payment £1,000 to the industry, £1,000 to the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours; it is further calculated that the Westward freight will be for the transport of goods destined for European and Native staffs of the industry, £1,000 to the Colonial Department, benefit of £1,000 or 18.6% mainly in duty on sugar, £1,000 to the Colonial and railway revenues is brought to £13,500.

In support of a recommendation for a loan to meet certain financial estimates the Board of Agriculture states: "In the industry collapses RECOMMENDATION FOR A LOAN TO THE BOARD Natives will be thrown out of employment by the consequent spending power of £224,000 lost 9000 men and railway revenue £10,000 a year will be directly lost to the Railways company will be diminished by £1,000 in the neighbourhood of 20% to the fall in the price per ton of 5% 20% is compensated by an estimated increase in output of 5% 30%." On these figures it advises that the industry should be assisted to the extent of a sum sufficient to make up the approximate difference between the average cost of production and the selling price at the material time, say £100 per ton on 16,000 tons, or £1600. And that the assistance should take the form of a loan free of interest repayable in monthly instalments on export of £100 so soon as the price of sisal exceeds £100 per ton, alternatively on a sliding scale of 10/- to 1/- when the export price is above 10/- and not above 15/- and £1000 of the excess over £100 when the export price is £12/- in addition to 10%. Production costs having been materially reduced by the early means of cuts in salaries and wages since the above recommendations were made, the Board suggests that the amount of assistance and the quantum of the loan should be determined by Government in consultation with the fiscal Committee Association.

MARCH 12, 1931

EAST AFRICA

FROM CAIRO TO MWANZA BY AIR

THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE JOURNEY

Described by Captain W. G. B. B.

Editor of the *Aero Weekly*

Before we leave the sky is landmarks, which
this trouble us at Khartoum. It is the same
at the pilot's cabin; the fact that the man
similar to that of the flying boat due to take
us south may add to our interest in the rest of
the country.

It is difficult to control machine, as the steering wheel
is side-to-side, so the charge alternates, in which case
weather is important in navigating the plane.
In front of each seat is a steering wheel, only
a car except that the steering column is
upright, it is a type of "joystick" that should be
easier to move, turned to the right, turns
pilot wish to move, turned to the right, turns
steering wheel slightly in that direction, or same
line pushing forward is right turn, and the
pedal operating, in addition to ascend the wheel is
pulled, so slightly forward, the end of the push
forward.

The character would satisfy a pilot who demands
a dash of everything. In addition, the pilot has a
number of dials which are necessities, and many, many
percentile. He really needs his altitude indicator, an
oscillating speedometer or pressure gauge, an
inclinometer dial, a level to mark the after flight
plane, a voltmeter which automatically
records the speed at which the engine have been
run, a flight position indicator, showing whether the
plane is flying an even straight line, a compass
when the sun is not visible, a gyroscope, the throttle
the power of the engine, the altitude, the
through which is the wireless, aerials dropped soon
leaving the ground.

Passenger Compartment.

How is the air is so bad? Inside the passenger
cabin and almost level with the front passenger seats
what appears to be a bell jar, fitted with a
scope, which is stated by the manufacturer, is caused
by rotation of the propeller. The nose is being
automatically controlled to cause the engine, while the
machine is flying electric current generated
generator. During this time the wires, metal we are
flying a hanging aerial, but when the machine is
the aerial is connected from the wire. At once he
comes up, the front engine immediately goes up in orientation
and hangs the aerial. In this position, while you are still up, the tail slightly
over, the rear end facing the direction of flight. At
then over, the rear end facing the direction of flight. At
enters this position, this is a gauge which registers on the
air speed dial, the nose up, which sets off a definite
corresponding to the flying speed of the machine. The
ground speed can accurately measure, due to the
aerial in place of the need of the new oil film. This
an astonishing thing about these flying machines is that
will rise from the ground with a load, and
will rise from the ground with a load, and
will rise from the ground with a load, and

After the engine, after the flight, we have before us a few days' flight
Khartoum, to be present.

Flying in the sky is no longer, but also there is
on the two Cape route we measured meter
and test of the sky, a certain movement, as
developed in the sky, the heat of the day advances
movement, in which man makes a picture of the
heat, and for physically, and pronounced many people, the heat
to tell the machine, acting as an air lift, it tends
simply as a great pace, and lastly, simply because
there should be no emptiness.

Flight southward from Khartoum.

For after about an hour and a half back
is hard to leave the sky which we have
on, and the sky, when we have been
launched to take off, the first, the trading route
short distance, the sky, as pronounces
the sky, and the sky, and the sky,

Photo by Capt. W. G. B. B.

Shore of the Nile. Flying boat.

The sky is beginning to transform the eastern sky, the
sun rises and sets, the Nile laps gently on the shore,
the sky is very strange, it is strangely beautiful. We
climb in the machine and take off. The
loading craft has been suspended, for every
and leave single tank. The load which previously
we were the total load; of course, and deals with the
capacity of the machine. In a moment, we
soil leaving the shore, by length, as soon as he has
left, the flying boat the stiffness of the wings, the
most wonderful gear of such flying boat, is
confused they are running perfectly,
the flying time, he will take and down, to start
moving with the water.

Camperson the Roof.

Going out with our spray, by the window, they
are as it gathers speed, the water begins to fly
it's getting to do, and we are that weird experience
of going more slowly, we are in the air, and, as we rise
our speed seems to increase. An unusual colour,
Circular to gain height, we are in the air, the white
Khartoum. On the roofs, the young rower's beds of sleepers. How they
look like the winter, the beds of sleepers. How they
must feel as we go on our journey, and how they
must run beneath the sheets in the absurd arrangement
in which flying boats are compelled to leave at such an
early hour in the middle of the day, when
it is white and the Nile faints. Our source goes above
the sand.

We find the water is sandy, and for half an hour
we content ourselves with watching the river bed. When
it is white, and there some natives, villages. To our left the
edge of the water has disappeared above the horizon, and
in the whole sky has changed from grey to blue. So
was over group ofouts, built in the sand, with
seen emerging, carrying the water vessels, down
the bank. Farther on, in the rocks, one
dotted them here and there, but still unbroken, the open
space after his parent, following the fall, were back
into the sand.

At last, an hour after leaving Khartoum, we pass over
Khartoum, the old town and the modern Gharofan
and slightly dimmer light, with the railway bridge, across
the headwaters of the White Nile flowing. There
is a busy Native marketing center, from which grain
of the chief product exported. The European bungalows,
large neat and tidy, their tennis lawns, well-tended
gardens in striking contrast to the bareness of the
surroundings. Beyond the town, thick forests
are, and those with good eyesight may see crocodiles
on the sandy banks of the river, on the surface of
which the long backs of the hippo will be seen.

Photo by Capt. W. G. B. B.

The approach Faidova, on the left bank of the river
which we cannot set the ruins, the walls of the Mahdi's
house still stand, here he plied his trade as a boat-builder,
and here he had to work his followers into a frenzy with
his religious crusade.

In minutes later we are above Kosti, which has grown
and its presence sure during the past two years partly
as the railway junction to Omdurman in the west, and partly
as the headquarters of the steamship line, the White
Nile Province. A mile to the south the railway bridge
across the Nile stands tall, leaning against the rocky
bank, and we land. The aircraft, coming to a stop quickly
look near the mooring buoy, to which it is quick
attached by the safety strap, and we go ashore.

breakfast in the morning and an hour later we get on board again.

As we fly southwards we look down on dense forest and, as far as the eye can see, the rivers. When I traversed this state we saw a series of low, flat, long, thin lines of red flame stretching far well over the land. When about half an hour from the river bank we get into the main trade of which is in groundnuts and gum arabic.

Another fifty miles beyond Korti is Rank, where a Dervish camp was based. This was a steamer captured by the Egyptian, and so it is. A little later a small town in the hills, Korti, a Shilluk settlement, where the inhabitants are mostly fishermen and hunters. Frenchmen are swarming there at present, for another half hour until we are over Korti, a similar spot as its former name of Fashoda. Here General Marchand was nearly responsible for causing a conflict between France and Britain by claiming the surrounding country and the French flag was hoisted, but it was never planted by Lord Kitchener, who, arriving downstream, immediately served an ultimatum on the French officer, requesting the south of Korti in a large Native village, and it is the residence of the Shilluk king.

A Halt At Malakal

After 140 miles of apparently continuous trudging southwards on the eastern bank, the landing we approach is the business of the upper and down below, is very different. We pass each carrying a spear, are finding our bank gazing at a living boat. Their dress is a minus quantity—see evidence that we are right in the blues. They are here to sue us for lack of a source of trouble on account of their loss at Sidi Barrani. Only a young of us are they who are responsible for the death of Captain Gordon, whose excellent work in this part of the Sudan is well remembered in the schools of his life published under the title "Papa Bear."

With the help of the guides we start climbing on the roof of a cabin. We return to have a closely resembles a cabin. We return to have a closely resembles a cabin. Fortunately the engine stopped the first time we were distilling water. As we rise we see the white Nile flowing on the east side of the river about one-half mile from the town. The town itself is about 1,300 feet above sea level. Near the landing ground can be seen masses of tall grass, similar to the elephant grass in Uganda. This is one of the landing grounds on the African route which has necessitated the use of flying boats in preference to land machines for the rainy season. The deck of the steamer is made of whalebone and machine.

Thoughts have us to stay here overnight, aerial travellers through the Sudan, have become so numerous as recent days that the average man would prefer a special hut for airman or the substitution of a room in comfort, but for airmen or the substitution of a room in comfort, but for airmen or the substitution of a room in comfort, sole, and well-cooked meat is readily available. Our original feature was the addition to the head steward of a candle, which, being helpless in the dark, the dining room is afterwards taken to the kitchen. The dining room is afterwards taken to the kitchen. It was the only place in East Africa where I saw candle light used during dinner being.

As the river turns to Malakal, the steamer is off in whichever direction reaches. After climbing to about a thousand feet we see ahead the Nile turning to the west, while from the bay, and joining the Nile is the Sobat River, which rises in Ethiopia. Local thunderstorms are often set in this part of the route, but as the pilot can find them and as there is normally possible to fly around them, so we are in no pleasure at experiencing

Arriving Judd.

We are approaching the vast Sudan, about four hundred miles of swamps. One can easily mistake the Lake Nilo, or upper southwards, on reaching the Bahari, or Rafi, which is off a big confluence, and which later rejoins the main river.

What does the Sudan look like from the air? The mist resembled a huge raw beauty full green in colour, and seemingly perfectly smooth, though which courses of fast flowing water. When nearer the earth, however, it is possible to distinguish the treacherous nature of the swamp, for here and there the water is reflected between the long trees and reeds.

In this part of the Sudan, Suri elephants abound in huge herds. From a great height they cannot be seen, but as they fly at low levels, these steers may possibly see a group of as many as two hundred, if thoroughly unlucky. We will see some really big ones, particularly when we see stampedes of elephants on the march, it is a memorable sight, without exception, and the

steamer took some exciting scenes, taking all pictures of these animals when he first came, and did not care them among his best pictures. Some weeks later he again went away from the tasks of documentation. But where is he? Wherever he is, it will remain undisturbed in obscurity. I want to know.

Near Bentiu, Government station, we spot a large group, and in the further south we observe the mission stations at Malakal, intended to serve as a large mission station. Malakal is still to this day a large mission station, but there is very little of interest except the Native villages until we reach Jonggalla, nearly a hundred miles south. The intermediate area can just be described as a back country, any motor craft coming up the river will be the only variation. A Sudan Government station will be in somewhere between Charton and Jonggalla, and is said to evoke comment among passengers. Coming inland apart from our own thoughts, it is the only roads, 100 miles to the horizon.

Mongalla

Mongalla, which is reached fifteen minutes of sailing, we come to our halting place for the night, is considered to be one of the hottest places in the Sudan. It is easily distinguishable by the great, neatly arranged streets at the northern end of the town, while an avenue of dark trees runs the length of the township, practically levels with the Nile. Here incidentally is a sign bearing the laconic words "To Nairobi" — for Mongalla is one of the townships on the Great North Road from the Cape to Cairo.

The river now measures 15 m., at which point we are due to reach Port Sudan, which has only comparatively recently been established as a Government station. A bend in the river can be seen; the engines are throttled and we come to rest. There are stabled in the comfortable rest house, built here by the actual travellers, enjoying our evening meal before crossing the river. The river banks are mud, and again be up beehives, for the machine is due to leave Port Sudan at 6 o'clock.

To be concluded.

SAA SITA LEARNS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

And others to give evidence

Burma, isn't true that the Government are sending three people to Europe?

Yes, I believe so, Saa Sita.

What are they going for?

To tell the people in England all about this country, I suppose. But why do you ask?

Burma, if the Government will give the some how houses and a coat. And here the old man looked with disgust at the remains of his famous blue suit—"I should like to go."

"What would you tell them, Saa Sita?"

"Why could I tell them?" repeated the old man. "I am not a lawyer, I don't know how much it costs to get a headman or sultan to give the verdict of a case in your favour." "I can tell them. How many of the Government officials and their men have shot elephants and have many got them through other means?" "I know. Can I tell them how the Indians get the goods from the steamer at the Customs? Does the Government get all the money from the people who travel on the rail road and pay the coach?" "I know where it goes. And stories from the P.W.D. which disappear. It would be a good thing if I went to Europe to tell them these things but I must have a new pair of trousers, or else the Burmese will think I was a bad lawyer."

"It is not a matter of the King, Saa Sita, but with the people of the Government in England."

"Yes, I know. I am third, which means in England some time ago, who came to look at the big bird that was thoughtfully as the were asleep."

"Is there nothing you can forget, Saa Sita?"

recalled the incident when three Commissioners passed through an up-country station.

LORD PASSFIELD CLAIMS DOWN

THE WHITE PAPER OF 1927 ACCEPTED

Sir Edward Grigg again before Joint Committee.

APRIL 10, 1928 TO MAY 17, 1928

MONDAY afternoon's session of the Joint Committee on East Africa was marked by several somewhat heated exchanges at arms between Sir Edward Grigg and some of his questioners, notably Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The difference between the 1923 and 1927 White Papers, said Sir Edward, was that the latter paper contemplated a time when the European settlers might be associated more closely with the trusteeship for Native interests, that the agents of the Imperial Government should not necessarily be solely civil servants, and that the Dual Policy of complementary European and Native development was as defined.

Lord Passfield retorted that the association of European settlers in the discharge of the trusteeship was already marked. An important agency for carrying out the trusteeship was the Legislative Council, which has elected members; the Executive Council was equally important; members in Kenya had four unofficial members; there were non-officials on the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board, and on the Agricultural Board; the latter mainly unofficial in character. Those agencies for carrying out the trusteeship had already been shakily unofficial.

Sir Edward Grigg: "You are labouring under the notion found to be very misleading in the 1923 Paper. Whereas that document said that the Government was going to confine its responsibility to its own agents, it was afterwards found that it had already parted with part of that power."

Lord Passfield: "But surely it does not say that."

Sir Edward Grigg: "Most definitely."

Unofficial Association in the Trusteeship.

Lord Passfield: "Is there part of the trusteeship in which the unofficials do not share?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "They don't share very effectively."

Lord Passfield: "Take the Legislative Council or the Kenya Finance Committee."

Sir Edward Grigg: "The Government can do exactly as it pleases."

Lord Passfield: "Have you found out?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I won't say that, but the Government has the power. I agree that in the Kenya Constitution as it stands the nominal constituency is associated with the trusteeship. The problem is how that association is to be developed—to give them some freedom of growth."

Lord Passfield: "Then the question is whether there can be more development."

Sir Edward Grigg: "The 1923 Paper, I think, gave the power very seriously, and I think that if the Governor's power was to be an authority acting in secret, he would not be in discussion."

Lord Passfield: "Is there anything to show that these were not to be discussed?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "On page 5, it is stated: 'He may send one of his own officers to look into complaints and reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publication of his name'."

Lord Passfield: "Supposing the High Commissioner, after such an inquiry, writes to the Governor, is there any suggestion that the matter cannot be discussed?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "It is a very unusual constitutional principle, a very odd principle."

Lord Passfield: "The point is whether it prevents discussion."

Sir Edward Grigg: "I don't know, but that is the High Commissioner's discretion, I think."

Lord Passfield: "This power of the High Commissioner has been exercised only by the Secretary of State."

The Chairman: "The 1923 Paper, in so far as it goes, the H.M. Government was unable to disclaim the Native Trust on behalf of the African population. There was a clear statement that the Native Affairs policy was to be carried out."

Lord Passfield: "The 1927 Paper limited those powers somewhat, but endorsed them."

Lord Passfield and the 1927 Paper.

Sir Edward Grigg: "Is the point that the amendment to the 1927 Paper has deprived itself of regard to the policy of the Government that can be relied on to carry out statements on your part that you made in the 1923 statement?"

Lord Passfield: "Chairman and this present Government in the past two years have increased the trusteeship."

Sir Edward Grigg: "That is right. In the 1927 Paper."

Lord Passfield: "I am not the authorised, and I hope to be telegraphed to. The signature is indeed mine—from the policy of the previous Government."

Sir Edward Grigg: "There is no departure intended in the 1927 Paper on Native policy of 1923. None the 1927 Paper is up to date as it is quoted, and where there is not agreement, it is not binding. The 1927 Paper denies what states, and it is not binding. That 1927 Paper denies what states, and that there is to be no association."

Sir Edward Grigg: "The Imperial Government in 1927 intended to leave the Native development under the control of the Native Lands Board. Since then the position has been increased and extended. Can you give instances?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I don't think I can."

Lord Passfield: "The Native Lands Board, Board. Were unofficials not then associated for the first time in discharge of the trusteeship?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "The unofficial representation was reduced against my advice, that it is insignificant. I believe two members."

Lord Passfield: "Four! Is it not the first time they were so associated?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "They were always associated through the Legislative Council. I do not agree that there is a great constitutional innovation in the Native Lands Board."

Lord Passfield: "Is the Agricultural Board not bound to deal with Native as well as European agriculture?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "That Board is useful, but it has no constitutional place. The Government can dissolve it tomorrow. I would never have agreed to the appointment of the Board of Agriculture if I thought it would interfere with the constitutional organs of the Colony. The unofficials on it do not affect the issue at all. I did not think I was associating them with the discharge of the trusteeship."

Lord Passfield: "Then perhaps you builded better than ye knew. I say the Board is part of the Constitution of Kenya. But we need a different Board."

Sir Edward Grigg: "I'm afraid I differ entirely. The witness agreed with Lord Strickland of Cawdor, the chairman, that the concessions made to white settlers had not been emphasised in the 1927 White Paper, sharing in one sense every paid employee of labour was sharing in the trusteeship, and the settlers felt that what they had done in the past for the Native had not been properly recognised, and that they thought their position in the country was threatened. It should also be realised that there must be some amount of increase in area by the white population on the public lands."

Lord Passfield: "Towards Responsible Government?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "All my evidence and my dispatch show that I regard that as impossible. My point is that we must find a compromise between it and Civil Service."

Public Implications of the 1928 Papers.

The Chairman: "Would the objections of the unofficial community be removed by the interpretation of the word 'Parliamentary' given by the Hilton Young Report?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "I think so."

Mr. Ormsby Gore was answered in the affirmative when he asked whether a large number of Europeans in East Africa, especially outside Kenya, had understood the last White Papers to mean that the only persons who had any real rights in the country were the Natives; and Sir Robert Hamilton was told emphatically that it was most undesirable for civil servant members of the Legislative Council to be ordered into the Government lobby when a bill of a general case in Kenya their opinions were known to be against the measure at issue. It would be better for the Governor to exercise his veto or power of vetoes.

The ideal is a High Commissioner who would be locally popular, and who would be the chief representative of the King in East Africa, and who would be a friend to the local Governors. It would be a good support for the High Commissioner to stand in the air above the territories, and to be able to make inquiries and to report without being under the influence of the local Government, which he could easily be corrupted.

BAST AFRICA

High Commissioner and Legislative Council Necessary.

Sir Edward Grey: I have no objection to the High Commissioner being a member of the Government, but I would like to have a separate Legislative Council, which would consist of members appointed by the Government, and not by the three Councils. This would give him at the mercy of the three Councils, especially as his own officers cannot speak. Lord Milner tried that in the Transvaal after the South African War, but it was abandoned. Within twelve months I do not think that there is any doubt that a High Commissioner should have a legislative body to deal with the transferred services.

He could then be inclined to have separate budgets for the Native Reserves and the white areas. He suggested that certain services should be defined as devolved services, and that all direct Native law should be allocated to them, indirect revenue from Native taxation used for the general purpose of the Colony, say, £1m. in Nigeria and to some extent in East Africa. That was very desirable, so that the Native had might see that the whole proceeds of Native taxation were spent on Native services. As far as too tribalised Native should be given institutions parallel to those of the Reserves, but certainly not the vote. It was highly desirable that there should be Native Councils in the two large Native areas of Nairobi and Mombasa.

Asked by Lord Lugard to decide how the administration of the Native would be entrusted to us, he tried again to assess our legislative Councils. Sir Edward said that the Native was much more interested in the administration of his own reserves than in the broader questions handled by the legislative Councils in which they should now be represented by nominated Europeans who would be replaced by chiefs as suitable chiefs became available. The thoughts of ambitious young Natives could easily be turned to advancement through their own tribal institutions, instead of to political agitation. Moreover, it would be best if the only Natives entering the Legislative Council would be men of administrative experience in their own Reserves, whereas under the common law they would be by political agitation. The suggestion that laws passed by the Legislative Council should refer only to the white areas sufficed reacted by the Governor for the Native Reserves did not commend itself to his witness because it would take away responsibility from the legislative Council, while the need was to increase the responsibility of that body for the general policy.

Lord Lugard: "The question is, whether the appointment of a Special Commissioner, who could report to East Africa annually and sit as Chairman of the Government Conference?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "To my mind it is better if it is possible to let the prerogatives of the King in his territories under anyone unless it be done with a high commission. If the Special Commissioner is only representative of the Secretary of State, he cannot give orders, the Secretary of State is not entitled to give orders, nor can they be agents of the King."

Lord Lugard: "Was the clause rejected by the European population in Kenya of the 1927 White Paper largely due to the phrase about paramountcy?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "It is a false public opinion. It is difficult to say that in general the Natives in a way were unfair to the white Indians. Our position is always to represent one side of the case which is not always picked upon."

Lord Lugard: "That phrase was not set out in the 1927 White Paper." "Yes, it was." "The phrase in the 1927 White Paper had all along been considered. In my first paper had all along been considered. In my first paper for many years, or I had been thinking that the 1927 paper already demanded to impose in the 1927 paper a definite placing of the Government in the Dual Police, both politically and administratively. Last year I appealed to Mr. Ormsby-Gore to quote the phrase in dispute, and totally showed the 1927 Paper. When the phrase was brought up in the House, it was agreed to by the settler representatives in London only afterwards that the thing found to be objectionable."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "It was connected with the Panellied Indian Reserve, and what we are out of our control, etc."

Lord Passfield: "It was intended to apply to the Indian grant races."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "I saw the Indian grant races. I understood the principle of the Indian question, the Indian grant races, and the Indian reserve, but I did not understand the Indian Indians in Kenya."

Lord Passfield: "In the 1930 Paper, India is seen that it contains the Indian Paper."

Sir Edward Grigg: "The 1930 Paper of this Report is bound to be secret, but I am afraid of obscurity in dis-

ussing it in pages of the Hilton Hotel except that you may be allowed to do so in the 1930 Report Papers which reference to the 1927 Report."

Lord Lugard: "Not an intervention is referred to in the 1927 Report."

Lord Dickinson: "You think the first principle is that where the interests of Africans and Europeans conflict those of the former must be paramount."

Lord Passfield: "Native vote."

Sir Edward Grigg: "Would it wrong the interest of a Native community should be paramount? Native interests may be very small in a given matter and the interest of a European very great. Should such small interest be given preference over a great interest? I would say that the interest of the Native should be paramount entirely by the interests of the community as well as the Governor and the would be decided by the Governor and the Commissioner, and ultimately the Colonial Government. I do not believe that the legislative council which I have suggested should be given representation, as the interests of the Native would be unjust in the opinion of the Native. To my mind, if we had a Lord Lieutenant, Sir Edward Grigg said, "I would give him any right to be able to rule the Native population in the white areas, and to give the Native institutions similar to those in the Reserves. We have these 1927 powers compared with the 1930 powers, I am far better than the Native members in the Reserves, but not alter the whole spirit of the unfitness. I would not alter the whole spirit of the unfitness, because those 1927 powers leave on the back of their Reserves now, and apart from the Native Reserves, I do not see that their this should be restricted in that tribe to a high rate of population and the most of the Native Reserves in the white areas are undesirable. Then I would give them the same powers as the Legislative Councils."

Lord Passfield: "Would you like them to vote in the Native areas?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "No. If you give them a franchise, or anything, he will want it for the white areas. There is no vote inside the tribe. The African does not vote."

The Chairman: "A. G. Wilson told us that Mr.

Sir Edward Grigg: "There is no statutory right to the Reserves. Tribal custom is using its land, clearly, but there is no franchise."

Sir Edward Grigg and Anderson Owen.

Lord Dickinson, having quoted passages from Mr. Anderson Owen's evidence concerning his connection between the last Report of 1927 and the Ruvuondo Province, said: "Sir Edward Grigg said, 'Deacon Owen, I suppose, uses a lot of sweeping language. He means this, she means that' is quite untrue. Although Natives in Kenya have not been encouraged to grow coffee, on account of the vast scale of disease and disease spread by the Ceylon Coffee industry, the Native is allowed to grow and in some places is growing, and in others they are discouraged. Archedown stone means that they could not be encouraged because of the pressure of arrangement in the Native in Kenya is growing in one or two places, but very successfully. It is true that there is a difference of practice between the Natives and the settlers, but the cultivation of coffee in Kenya may be in time what it is in Uganda is to-day. I never heard of coffee growing in Kenya on a large scale, apart from those 1927 powers, which the Native learns in the course of his career out in his Reserve."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Can I tell me if the largest coffee farm in Kenya, quite close to Archdeacon Owen's place, is 400 acres?" "No, it was allowed to go to 400 acres, it was being 1000 acres in the Mission."

Lord Dickinson: "It is vastly important that the Natives should be included in the same administrative system."

Sir Edward Grigg: "It is extremely important that the powers of the Kenyan and Uganda Railways should be used, if necessary, to carry out some scheme of new construction in East Africa, and that is extremely difficult without considering the native people, and in order to consider how one asked for from Kenya."

Asked by Lord Passfield whether the last Report was tantamount to a policy of repression, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: "No, we were in the sense that this might be used to support economic and political, what you like, Native development, but no suggestion was made of repressive economic development, although there was the

make statement that the political development was slow, no better. The first one, Native freedom, growth and the other none were in the discussion.

Indian influence on the African.

Sir Hudson saw the statement that there would be considerable extension of Native tribal subjection within the next ten years by a great increase in European settlements. The first development were the topics not requiring much labour, he argued, the native question of Mr. Hudson and Sir Edward Grigg, "native labour under two headings: Indian and native. Native labour has a right to vote in their own tribal constituencies, labour coming from the native stations to the Reserves and enjoys all its rights in those Reserves."

Mr. Hudson: "If the Indians have the right to vote, is it not likely that the influence of emulation will create a very considerable disturbance among the Natives?"

Sir Edward Grigg: "No. The Indians already have the vote, you don't seem to realise that, and we're voting that the Indians should have a different line of action than much of us here." He added, "The Indian agitation is a serious one, and we're voting that Indian agitation is a serious one, and we're voting that the Indians should have the right to vote is withdrawn."

Mr. Hudson: "The Indian may try to do it, probably it's also not possible that they will do it, the Indians amongst us, they have the right to vote is withdrawn."

Sir Edward Grigg: "What the Indians have done is nothing at all, provided those ideas are not carried out here."

The whole further surmised that co-operation in the Native Affairs Council, a common roll should be based on the basis of an amount paid by each community in taxation, and he referred again to Mr. Owen's statement in evidence that the native population of Nairobi pay 10% of the taxation of Europeans. He continued that from 10% to say 20% by Europeans, and the Natives, and the balance by other communities.

IEWS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

IN FAVOUR OF COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL Criticisms of Kenya Native Policy

In the course of a memorial return submitted to the Joint Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society states:

"The proposal that nominated members should for the present represent African interests in the administrative and legislative assemblies of the Colonial territories has never proved satisfactory, because the nominated member has always acted in the interests of the slaves, which led to the allegation that this was because of conflicting interests; (2) It has seldom, if ever, satisfied African aspirations. While we agree that this system should be adopted in certain cases, we believe it should be only a temporary expedient."

The Committee of the Society attach the same importance to the following passage:

"His Majesty's government were of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is an object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal chance of being obtained by all, in a due and convenient time, a due and convenient character, open to all."

The goal of constitutional evolution in Kenya as elsewhere, is admitted, responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and salutary voice." (Section 7.)

"The most promising line of development for the future, well, not in any direct part, is to leave the Legislative Council, but in the Native Affairs Commission to be given to the Native councils" (Section 7.)

Kenya Native Policy

"We have no shadow of doubt as to the equity of the political expediency of keeping the door wide open to the franchise for all qualified men and are unable to share the views of those who hold that the Native Affairs Commission is incapable of producing within a measurable time, a due and convenient character, open to all."

"After all, it is capable of making a substantial contribution to the government of Colonial territory. The evidence in this court is emphatic."

"In Kenya the Native population is the Native administration, part whatever it is in a loose Adminstrative body, this committee of colonial commentator in this case, who have covered Kenya寥ero. Is true, it is difficult to avoid the fact that Kenya is as varied in opportunity to the Native as anywhere than any other territory."

of other tribes, even in highly developed countries considerable capacity to appreciate fully the East African Natives because responsible positions as colonial soldiers or officers in the church, and teachers, and chairmen of the business community, and chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc., to be a Kentishman."

We had it hard, therefore, to believe that Kenya could go so low in the scale of development that any prospect of assuming citizenship responsibilities must be ruled out. In this connection we recall the very healthy factor, almost shock, which in recent years has been maintained by public opinion in Australia, where the Aboriginals were once regarded as the lowest in the ran of civilization—so low indeed, that white civilisation was moved to contemplate their early extinction. During the last few years informed opinion has entirely changed.

aboriginals are now among us, which even their best friends never dreamt. The educational establishment in the State of Victoria which attained the highest marks for advance in recent years, was a school for aborigines, as individuals, have emerged who have shown that in the short time ago a truant of one of the largest firms in Sydney was a pure-blooded aboriginal. Charles, a native in North Queensland, has greatly impressed his colleagues in the Church by his ability as a speaker, reader and teacher and has created so much confidence that he has been invited to preach in one of the churches. His mate, a colleague, a pure aboriginal, passed an examination in London and measured the Boston's price of a condominium, taught courses of machinery driving, motor launches, printing, newspapers, and assisting in hospitals. All these are possible for Natives so low in the scale as the Aboriginals of Australia; we are confident that the Natives of East Africa are capable, progressive, of even greater advancement.

French Attitude towards Natives

The French political attitude towards Native races is, truthfully, than anything suggested by terms of the extreme views in Great Britain. It is not in the French coloured subjects have risen to positions of greater responsibility than can be paralleled in any other country. Natives may be members of an legislative bodies of French Colonial territories eighteen colonists of French colonial subjects sit in the Chamber of Deputies, one of whom has risen to the position of Vice-President of the Chamber in Paris; another, a Senegalese, has become Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. This policy of equal civic status has produced men of distinction, Toussaint L'ouverture, whose country originated and to have been Dandomey, a Negro, was a General and legislator, and historic records quote as his most characteristic an unswerving loyalty to his pledged word. The Marquis d'Hermans said of Toussaint L'ouverture, "the terrestrial globe could not commune with a finer spirit." Alexandre Dumas had Negro blood as also General Boudet, conqueror of French Guiana.

"In British West Africa, where the policy, I am sorry to say, in the reign of Queen Victoria is applied, in spirit and letter, we find precisely the same results obtaining as in French Colonial possessions. Educated Negroes (and even uneducated) in the European sense, occupy offices in every walk of life. We find coloured men as Presidents in Chambers of commerce, elected and nominated members of Legislative Councils, doctors, bishops, judges, magistrates, editors, solicitors and barristers, etc.

"Reviewing impartially the whole area of Native advancement, it is seen that the measure of progress is everywhere governed by the measure of opportunity, and nowhere is evidence of this law more striking than in the British Colonies, where opportunities for Natives to rise in responsible positions are more restricted than in other British Colonial territory, with the inevitable result that they form the lowest stratum of economic, social and political importance."

Native Franchise on a Common Roll

We assume that in considering the proposals set forth for a common roll with equal franchise, the Joint Committee will make some recommendations as to the advisable test criteria. The Committee of the Society trusts that the Joint Committee will be able to formulate a test which can be so strict it may have far-reaching effects on all British Colonial territories, to the great advantage of the Native inhabitants. We trust that such test will be based on common conditions. For example, a British born subject in India should be expected to satisfy any test which would be imposed upon German, French or Portuguese subjects were placed upon

common roll without much difficulty, we recognise that a concession must be made to the native. In fact, it is not sufficient to give a detailed account of the present system of electing the Native Home in detail. In 1900, when the franchise was first introduced, the Native Home was not yet in existence, and this was the main difficulty in dealing with the problem.

It would, I think, with any great alarm the altered danger of slipping out of existence shows that it is a long time for Natives in any large numbers to attain a standard of civilisation justifying their being placed upon the electoral roll. Even when so placed, there is still some delay in their becoming accustomed to exercise the franchise. One of the best examples is in Germany where the Native franchise has been introduced and has worked extremely well for nearly 20 years. Out of a total coloured population exceeding 2,000,000, of a electorate of 170,000, only 15,000 have been really properly educated, & 6,000 of whom a relatively small number exercise the franchise.

Stages to Nativehood in the Legislature.

Regarding effective Native representation on legislative councils, we suggest that the power of each of these territories should be given the building of a bridge between the admittedly backward state of Native development after that of other races in other Colonial territories. The bridge we suggest should rest upon the main pillars—(1) A Native Council in the Provincial Councils, and (2) Native Councils composed of the natives drawn from the Provincial Councils. In this way, the central council would represent roughly the entire native community in any single territory, or perhaps the bulk of the territory brought within the ambit of Closer Union. This body might be an executive, a temporary expedient, to appoint an agreed number of members to the Legislative Council. Native legislation, budget, etc., could be made available in this form to all these Councils.

We hope that any scheme of Closer Union will carry with it a recommendation for the early abolition of forced labour. Many experienced administrators are now almost unanimous in declaring that the Native is not taking everything into consideration in this respect. There is a good deal of racial suspicion and antagonism as he works like 'slaves' and often when Natives frequently use such terms as 'you are a white man that you don't care about us'.

We find it difficult to believe that the joint Committee will frame any system of Closer Union which does not provide for a reform of the judicial system in East Africa. A combination of administrative and judicial functions is not in the best interests of justice, particularly when the administrator over himself the judicial officer has before him culprits alleged to have failed to carry out his (the magistrate's) orders given when acting in his administrative capacity. It is alien to British ideals of justice for a man to be a collector and judge in his own court.

Lord Granworth's Cross-Examination.

When Major-General W. H. Grey, C.B., M.C., and Mr. John H. Harris gave their testimony on behalf of the Society, Lord Granworth, having obtained the admission that the word 'about white men lying down and doing nothing' was taken from a report by the Governor of Mombasa, asked whether the Native was frequently asked white men why they customarily lay down instead of working? To which Harris rejoined that in tropical countries the men could not work as natives do, and that, recall Empire Marketing Board papers, showed Europeans laying down because workers worked hard. Granworth replied that he had lodged a complaint, and he felt sure that that made representation would be made against East Africa.

Asked by Mr. Ormsby-Gore whether there was no objection to Natives on a common educational, property, or some other test, as a merely imitation in a mixed country like Great Britain, he said this was the case with the Native, being political institutions to the West African, and the man objected to being called a 'native'. Granworth stated that the Native can be called a 'native' in that sense, and the Native can be called a 'native' in that sense.

In that sense Lord Granworth suggested that no test of all kinds meet the same purpose, and that authority should be trusted to the Native to answer contentious questions, and implying that a judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Government should be the person for the purpose. To sum up, a tribunal consisting of three magistrates, the franchise, and the man would be the means of proof to show that his general statement of facts were true.

Mr. Harris replied that the same, Mr. Harris replied that the same society had a tendency to make Natives in East Africa to be a Native expressed a wish to do things to the Native, expressing the common view. Referring to the Native Schools in Kenya, and the Native Schools in Tanganyika as evidence of education for the Native, the witness complained that the Native had not yet been prepared to take his place in the legislature, and his country.

The question for creating the Native Executive and the definitions of district officers, which were to be in place of one, Lord Granworth drew attention to the fact that the system as tried in Bechuanaland from 1917 to 1920, when it was never carried through being unworkable 'contrary to the spirit of the law'. In Lord Granworth's opinion the important thing was to let the Native have a Native law and customs, rather than British judicial procedure, not considering the greater difficulties in the condition of the native, especially in the interior. It was well that administrative functions should be left to the Native, the judges should have administrative functions.

General Grey, who was for ten years a member of the Gold Coast legislature, said that the Native men, even if they had been granted at times full self-government, even if chiefs were given more power, it was true that the Natives were very ignorant, and were too poor to elect Natives to vote for them. They were people to express themselves against their constituted rulers, and that was a natural development which had to be allowed; it was not serious enough to vitiate the system. In large areas of Africa chiefs were chosen by vote, so voting was not a native conception. Mr. Harris added that from long experience the Society thought there should be no ultimate root of native citizenship except the vote.

Further Questions and Answers.

Mr. John Buxton—who was several times asked to withdraw from the Chairman for irrelevancy—said that the committee had also told the Native members in West Africa, and asked and asked Sir George Cobb, Mr. Buxton explaining that some remarks by Sir Edward Griggs, some questions by Lord Lugard, and Sir George Cobb made him aware that construction, which Sir John Sebastian Allen denied.

Asked about Native representation, Mr. Harris said that the view of the Society was that it was in the cause of producing raw material of all kinds for all standards required in the markets, and caused to report from Mr. Julian De Grey Clark, an entomologist in Tanganyika who found that the condition of Native coffee plantations on the plateau was very bad, whereas that outside when settlements began was distinctly improved. He admitted nothing against Sir Daniel Hall's report on the subject, and referred to Lord Stanhope. Mr. Harris said that their object was to force labour or the normal development of the country, but they recognised that there were many occasions when the administration was almost bound to call in labour. They had nothing against using out Natives, for instance to clean the creeks, but in such matters as providing water supply, building houses, labour should be that of free labour on every ground.

Asked by Lord Dickson how he would apply the communal system in Kenya, Mr. Harris said that naturally it was based on the communal test, even though there was an Ethio Reserve. It would be a very long time before there was a Parliamentary Register in the Reserves.

Asked by Lord Ponsonby to describe what the Society meant by 'puppet chiefs' Mr. Harris said that they had in mind those 'chiefs' who were not really native, but the sort of man who was an extreme tool in the local Native administration, but was not really recognised by the Native, being, however, a very pushful individual who by some means or other became a chief.

Lord Minto was told that the Society was in general favour of Closer Union, though in view depended on the Native being free, and Lord Onslow was informed that by a 'measurable period' they meant five or fifteen years.

Asked to the Duke of Devonshire, he said that the Society agreed that it and could be considered a native, unless there was a conflict of interest, and it was difficult to say, they felt that the right of the Native should be left to the Native.

Sir Charles Bowring's Views.

In his speech after giving evidence, given by Sir Charles Bowring, a report of which appears in our next

March 12, 1941.

WEST AFRICAN

Some Statements of Work Done

Africa's friends of the things that come from the open spaces—of hunting and big overdrifts. Mr. 1939's qualities, it will be seen, make him a good fit.

The Tanganyikan Department is the General Office of the Governor in *The Home Warden speaks in the Tanganyikan Legislative Council*.

There is a great tendency among others to increase their weight during the present time. Sir Philip Ruggles-Brydges, M.P., speaking in giving his speech to the Council:

"If, when the new Governor arrives a few months hence, we have not made no reasonable progress in the economy, I shall ask the Governor to appoint a permanent committee to explore the means of setting the economies." *M.P. in favour of the League of Tanganyikan*.

It is intended to wash out the banks of the River Uganda, and particularly the parts of the river which pass through British East Africa, provided world-wide with British East Africa, according to a circular greeting of the opening session at the Dar es Salaam session of the Association of the Friends of the Countries of Eastern Africa.

A European member of Kenya expected the bank dividends called at £1,968, as compared with £7,000 in the increase of 1938. In all the other countries where there is a former law of export trade in anything like that, the 'old' law has been abrogated by a recent re-enactment.

The only study for the manufacture and distribution between the African and the European banking and financial political body studying applied anthropology, such as to provide the Government with the best information on problems which affect the Natives. *Dr. T. H. J. G. J. addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club*.

There are in the world a lot of people who are always calling on the name of the African Native. For the most part they are people who have no personal knowledge of the Native nor have they any material interest in the country or the Native. Their interest in the question is purely academic. Unfortunately these people are numerous, and consequently have political weight. *Broadside from a Conference in "The Empire Review"*.

I was born in the first of January 1911, and until the age of 16 I did not fully realize my attitude against Britain, but when I was 16 I became fully aware of the fact that I was in a Gazi and raised in England. Today my day is equal to that of a Senior District Commissioner. My only regret in joining Government service was not for the pay, but to distinguish myself as Ali bin Sabir. I do not believe that the thing that would have influenced me to do this.

In satisfaction of the agricultural problems facing the agricultural industry is possible without the establishment of some institution mainly of a Land and Capital Fund. This capital would be controlled by a number of representatives and constituted as a number of those which exist in almost all of the agricultural countries. The *Memorandum of the Board of Directors of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute for the Agricultural Industries of the Colony*.

WHO'S WHO

Archdeacon Walter E. Owen



missionaries had been sent to Africa by the Church of England. After the Second World War, the Church has taken advantage of the circumstances to spread its influence even more broadly. Hence to the Church, many of whose friends and relatives are scattered in Africa, their interests are forwarded to the various governments of the continent. The European community, especially the Church, has been the subject of many conferences and discussions.

The First World War brought about a change in the status of the Church of England. It was established in 1920 under the name of the Anglican Church of Kenya, and since then its influence has steadily increased. The Church has also been instrumental in the establishment of the Diocese of Nairobi.

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MARCH 1, 1933.

PERSONALIA

The Rev. S. J. King is back from Tanganyika.

Mrs. Millicent Rees has returned to England from South Africa.

Mr. T. G. H. Ley, Provincial Commissioner of Mombasa, is on leave.

Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, District Officer in Morogoro, left Tanganyika on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Charlton has returned to the country from Kenya.

Mrs. G. A. W. Meyers has arrived back in London after her visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Sturt have left England to do a tour of South Africa before their return at Easter.

Major-General Sir Charles Smith, who was present at General Botha's funeral, served in the Nile Expedition of 1896.

The Kenya Section Delegation to London will be headed by Lord Kenyon-Sampson instead of Lord Delamere.

Dr. C. E. D. Kirby, Secretary of the School of Citizenship Studies in Nairobi, recently visited London.

Mrs. F. H. Park Jones, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Zegza to Serere.

Mr. J. D. C. D. Doherty, last week said that he would stand for Parliament under greater stress than a general election.

Mr. Charles E. Dickeson, Commercial Attaché of the Consulate-General in Cairo, was at present in London.

A. K. Holmes, of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraph Department, is now at home pending transfer to Nairobi.

Mr. Herbert B. Lear, Vice-Chairman of the Motor Accidents Mr. G. B. C. Thompson, Postmaster in Nyasaland.

Mr. W. E. Woods, Chief Engineer of the Lake Steamers on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived home on leave.

Sir Donald and Lady Campbell reached London on Monday from Tanganyika having travelled via South Africa.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Cook, both of whom went to Uganda thirty-five years ago, are on their way home on leave from Kampala.

Captain E. D. Denman and his son, Judith Denman, have arrived back from Kenya and are staying at Butcombe Place, Sultanpur.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Stevenson Hamilton, Warden of the Kruger National Park, left England last week to return to South Africa.

Mr. E. H. Helps, formerly in the Civil Service in South Africa, has taken up his duties as Municipal Secretary in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Harold Pearce, who recently returned to Uganda from leave, secured his ground engineer's certificate while on this side.

Mr. J. S. Neapoleon and Mr. W. C. Dyer, Assistant District Officers, have been posted to Nkob and Chua respectively.

Mrs. Emily Morgan, who two years ago motored through East Africa to the Cape, last week lectured at Chesterfield on her journey.

The Rev. Merrivyn George Hatch, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, was last week installed Bishop of Cyrenia.

Major Field-Wadley, a well-known officer in the British East African district of Uganda, has recently followed a course of operation for appendicitis.

Miss H. Adams, who has been in the Kenya Administrative Service for the past twenty-three years, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. A. K. Muhun, of the Kenya Administrative Service, is now District Officer in the Isiolo district of the Northern Frontier Province.

Sir Ali bin Salim, in opening a new school, has presented to Mombasa said that he was considering establishing a university there also.

Mr. C. A. Beddoe has been reelected Vice-Secretary of the English Club and Hon. Secretary of the Mombasa Club in Zanzibar.

Captain G. W. Hornby, of the Agricultural Department, Nyasaland, has been appointed a member of the Native Tobacco Board.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of British Somaliland, presided last week at a meeting of the Union of Girls' Schools for Social Services.

Mr. J. C. Sturfield, a director of the British East Africa Corporation, recently lectured in Chelmsford, describing his latest visit to the continent.

Major Hugh L. Howard, who recently made a business trip to South Africa, has given a lecture on his journey to a Uildord gathering.

Major Bowd and Major Head, the Tanganyika cattle delegates to Japan before the Joint Committee, are expected in London on Friday.

Mr. Morgan Crook, who will be remembered by many of our readers as a most popular speaker, arrived back from Kenya and, after resting at Dar es Salaam during the East African Campaign, came home.

Mr. R. V. Stone, manager of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., has been elected President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Lovelace, who has interests in the Kipsuka district of Tanganyika, intends to sell Whitwell Hatch, Haslemere. The sale will take place after auction of the furniture.

General G. D. Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, played for his team Nakuru, during the annual East and West cricket match. East won by seven wickets.

Admiral Dryden Brown, Director of the South African Land Expedition in 1914, and of the East African Expedition east during the War, addressed a League of Nations meeting in Nairobi last week.

Flight Lieutenant Vines, of the Shell Company's East Africa, recently flew to Nairobi from Cairo in order to inspect the fuel supplies provided by his company for the Cairo to Cape air service.

The Road Board for the Lake Pemba area of Northern Rhodesia now comprises the following members: Messrs. E. W. Miles, R. E. Campbell, Paragis, Cavadias, Rudder and Frank Taff.

Sir George Stewart Symes, Governor-designate of Tanganyika, reached London on Monday, on which day Sir Herbert Stanley, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was received by the King.

Mr. G. A. Northcote, previously Chief Secretary of Kenya and hence of Northern Rhodesia, is at present Acting Governor of the Gold Coast, of which he was recently appointed Colonial Secretary.

Mr. L. M. Anderson, who has served in Nyasaland for the past twenty-one years, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health to Bulawayo. In Nyasaland he showed great interest in tribal matters.

Mrs. F. J. Wood, founder of Wilson Airways, is at present flying from Kenya to Nigeria with Mr. Wood, one of her company's pilots. This is the first time they have been between the two countries.

Mr. J. N. Duff, of the Uganda Administration, and a former private secretary to the Governor of the Protectorate, is engaged to be married to Miss Bomber, a well-known hockey international player.

Mr. E. C. Shipton, of Kenya, who has more than once climbed Mount Kenya, to accompany a party to India to attempt the difficult ascent of Mount Kamet, in the Himalayas, the second highest mountain in the British Empire.

Sir Charles G. Gandy, who visited East Africa some years ago, and who recently retired from the South African Senate, has arrived in Nairobi. He is to sit in the House of Commons, dedicated to the Company of Merchant Adventurers.

The following East Africans have been elected to the Royal Empire Society during the past month: Captain G. N. Stoudt, Kenya; Commander C. G. Tonge, Fort St. George; Mr. J. A. Walden, Kilwa, and Mr. R. V. Bowles, Entebbe.

Mrs. and Mrs. Maxtone-Graham, accompanied by their elder daughter, Miss Joy Mailer, are leaving for Tanganyika tomorrow by the "Modasa". Mr. Mailer recently addressed the Dumfries Rotary Club on "Big Game Hunting in East Africa".

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stephens reached England last week from Kenya. Mr. Justice Stephens, who has many occasions made him an unspotted man, on bankruptcy in Kenya, is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

Mr. H. D. A. Aphelin, Senior Inspector Commissioner in Nyasaland, has now been appointed the first Secretary for Native Affairs in the Protectorate, with Mr. J. C. Abraham as Assistant Secretary. The office is to be included in the Secretariat.

Mr. H. Sayer, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., who has been appointed to represent the Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce before the Joint Committee, has arrived in England and is staying in Exmouth.

Captain J. A. Newton and Commander E. E. Hyde have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Upukatire Farmers Association, of which Mr. T. Weston is the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. M. M. Morton the Hon. Secretary.

Sir John Sanderson Allen, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was on Monday re-elected Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. P. J. Pybus, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia, is Vice-Chairman.

Mr. A. G. was driving a six-wheeled lorry down the Langata Escarpment recently when he found that the steering gear was not completely effective. Before the vehicle could be stopped it drove over the escarpment, but the driver was able to jump clear just in time.

Mr. E. C. Campbell Black, managing director of Wilson Airways, left London last week to return to Kenya in a new Puss-Moth machine, named "Knight Errander". He has as a passenger Mr. Alan White of Marseilles. Mr. Black had forced landing in France owing to snow and ice accumulations on the wings of the machine.

Major Leslie A. Lowe, of UHL, who came home last year while ago to undergo a serious operation, is now fully fit again and has recently spent a few days in London, returning to Ireland at the end of last week. He has recently been elected by the Commercial Services Council of Kenya, alternative member of the Executive Committee if Mr. Harry G. Moore, chairman of the Survey to England.

PERSONALIA (continued)

An unexplored island in the middle of Lake Victoria has just been visited by an expedition headed by Mr. E. Worthington, other members of the party being Messrs. Dent, Fowles and Beale, the latter weighing up his catch along the fish market at the party.

Colonel J. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa and Commissioner to the Eastern Rhodesia Dependencies, Transferred Information Officer, London, and Mrs. Franklin are returning to Nairobi to spend this summer in the Highlands.

The marriage took place last week at London Northern Rhodesia between Mr. H. P. Brown, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brown of Marton Road, Finchley, and Kathleen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Clifford Cooper, Forest Row.

Mrs. Ralph Turner, President of the East African Women's League, announces that £184.00 has been forwarded to the East African Brushwood Appeal Fund as the result of the sale of poppies on Remembrance Day in Kenya and Zanzibar. The figures show an increase of £60 on the previous year.

Dr. G. B. Wallace, Mycologist in Tanganyika who is on his way back to the Territory to have served in the Game Preservation Department as mycologist before his transfer to the Agricultural Department in 1927, Dr. Wallace who is accompanied by Mrs. Wallace and his son, is travelling to South Africa.

The death is reported from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Sam Clark one of the early settlers in Kenya. Mr. Clark had many business and farming interests in Kenya and Tanganyika and was well known in the Nakuru district. At the time of his death he was negotiating for the purchase of a farm in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. N. Jewell has been elected President of the East Africa Irish Society, of which Captain E. Hutchinson is Honorary Secretary and Mr. E. Byrne Honorary Treasurer. The Committee composed of the Rev. Father Hehirman, Mr. Gregory, Mr. "Paddy" Lester, Mr. E. C. Gamble, Mr. T. Allen Johnson and Mr. Lloyd.

This week's annual general meeting of the Alice Society Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. and Mr. Owen Clough, C.M.G., were elected to the Council and the Hon. W. Downie, C.M.G., and Mr. J. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E., were elected Vice Presidents. The next dinner of the Society was held on Tuesday, May 12.

The following have been elected officers of the Rhinoceros Association for 1931: President Mr. J. Kenneth Archibald, Vice President, Mr. J. H. Harper, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Captain D. Hartono, Comptroller, Misses W. Robson, T. Wiley, J. Nordin, Mr. Edward Harcombe, Senior, and Major F. G. Colley.

We regret to learn that Mr. Ruth, of Kasavu, became ill during his tour of birth, who has served as a missionary in Central Africa for the past forty-four years. He was an Oblate Apostle Vicar of Uganda in 1890, and was afterwards Apostolic Vicar of Shire, where he served for some years. Mr. Ruth had been responsible for the opening up of many mission stations in Central Africa.

Mr. Alexander Davis has been elected President of the Nairobi Association for the ensuing year, with Mr. J. E. Hart, Mr. S. K. Wilson, Ernest Hutchinson, Mr. C. S. Knutzen, Mr. J. F. Dobson, and the Hon. Treasurer Captain Gilford. The Committee consists of Messrs. C. Gwynneth-Bromley, G. Mortimer, H. H. French, Parker, P. Rapier, R. Oxford, J. Rydell, J. Carr and Hartwood.

Major F. G. Denyer, M.C., who has just been appointed C.S.O. 44th (Kenya) Cavalry Territorial Army, Woolwich, served in the West African Frontier Force in the East African Campaign being in the "Norforce" column operating through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Since the War he has been Staff Captain of the Shanghai Defence Force and D.A.A.Q.C. of the South China command.

Sir Jasius Maxwell has been elected President of the Zambezi Boat Club, Livingstone, and Sir Richard Goode, the Hon. D. C. M. McKenzie Kennedy, the Hon. W. G. Fairweather, Mr. C. S. Knutzen, Mr. F. B. Law, and Mr. S. Knutzen Vice Presidents of the Club, the Secretary of which is Mr. J. A. Youngen. Other offices are held by the following: Treasurer, Mr. A. Sustin; Captain of Clubs, Mr. W. J. Davies; Captain of Boats, Mr. R. Stewart; Commodore, the Hon. D. C. M. McKenzie Kennedy; Mr. D. Law; Mr. R. E. W. Burnside; and Captain of Yacht.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to the East African Service services by the Secretary of State during February:

AFRICA COLONY & UGANDA INSPECTOR. Mr. A. C. Hobbs.
NORTHERN RHODESIA—MEDICAL OFFICERS. Mr. E. S. Leeks, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O., Mr. H. T. Flannery.
UGANDA—MEDICAL OFFICERS. Dr. M. H. Ch. B. Dugdale, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.; Dr. J. C. G. Gourlay.
UGANDA—TECHNICAL. Assistant District Government School Teacher, Miss K. M. Stooke.

FRAMINGHAM COLLEGE BUPRELL
THE HALL OF STRADPOKE
Members of the Corporation
LORD GRANWORTH, LORD HELLSWATER
HON. W. H. WHITWORTH, M.C., M.A.
HON. G. H. CHILDE, Trinity College, Cambridge
PUPIL SCHOOL, E.D.P. 200 BOARDERS
Fee per quarter annum. Entrance Scholarship THE WIFE BEING COMPAY APPRENTICMASTER

MARCH 12, 1931.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Letter from the Officers and Committee.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—We the Chairman and Committee of the Lady Griggs Welfare League in this Association have read with surprise your comment concerning our four-ness (Editorial), in your issue of November 20. (See last paragraph.)

We have asked whether during her visit to Kenya Sir and Lady Griggs were in a position to judge us to be in a position to record our sincere appreciation of their work, the sympathy which they showed and foresight and untiring efforts for all classes and communities in this country. She is a woman beloved by all.

We enclose an excerpt from the speech made by Captain de la Poer at Nyeri on September 1 as further evidence of the inaccuracy of your statement.

Yours faithfully,

MENNO VAN BLARICUM, Chairman.

W. S. TURNER, D. DE LAMBERT, D. M. TURNER
D. BROWNING, E. M. TURNER
Lucie McMillan, ADELAISSE TURNER
NELLIE SHAW, DAPHNE MOORE
LESTER KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES SPEDDARD
SYDNEY JEWELL, THOMAS REHORN

This letter compels us to quote our comment, which read: "Lady Griggs to whom credit must be given for her welfare work, unfortunately did not succeed in winning the affection of Kenyans." This we believe failed to acknowledge her services in public welfare, failing to suggest that she was not the affection of the Officers and Committee of the Nursing Association, but rather in view of East Africa's critique of the other ladies naturally had in connection with the official activities in Kenya of Sir John and Lady Griggs. Ample connection having now terminated we have no desire to repeat our original communication, endorsing our views have reached us, but we refrained from publishing them for that reason only three signatures were signed. The signature have been received, including that of Miss Shaw. The subject is now closed.

SISAL CULTIVATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Does the Plant revert in new Conditions?

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—I was unfortunately prevented from attending Mr. Wigglesworth's lecture on "The East African Fibre Industry," and in the last issue of "East Africa" I am quoted by Mr. Allayne Leechman as having stated in your Settlement Number 1 that the Germans introduced their sisal into East Africa from Yucatan. This has certainly always been my impression, and is, I believe, generally accepted.

Recently, however, I have had access to a translation of an extract from Dr. Richard Hindorf's book "The Sisal Cultivation in German East Africa." He says:

The *Agave rigidula var. sisalana* was imported from Yucatan into Florida in 1850-52 by Dr. Perrine, Consul of the United States of America for many years at Campeche on the Yucatan Peninsula, and an expert on the various kinds of agave. He intended cultivating this agave in Florida for the purpose of fibre production.

Later on he says:

On the basis of the numerous grants which I was able to secure in this connection I decided without hesitation to take *Agave rigidula var. sisalana* to be planted in German East Africa and to obtain the success from Florida where a reputable firm was recommended to me.

EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Wigglesworth's statement that the Yucatan sisal plants "gave good fibres" when transplanted to Florida and thence elsewhere became transformed into *Agave rigidula var. sisalana* by the loss of a lateral thorn, is most interesting. I should like to add to this information that I often noticed the thorns which were placed in plants—as well as in animals—when removed from their natural environment, and asked to live elsewhere under totally different conditions of soil, climate, etc. Such plant itself is a good illustration of how it adapts itself to its surroundings, conditions and rainfall. It is a well-known fact to someone who has had to do with sisal that when grown in one condition it produces a normal leaf in a natural product, produce lateral thorns? May not this be the case, throwback or reversion to type?

The boy's comment is very interesting, showing lateral thorns

Yours faithfully,

Sherman P. Clark

Sherman P. Clark

FOR COMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Jan. 18.—African Society of London. Chamber of Commerce, London, England. 8.30 p.m.
Mar. 18.—Royal Society of Medicine. Light Green Room, 1 Wimpole Street, S.W.1. 8 p.m.
Mar. 26.—East African Branch, Overseas League Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

The Legion of Honour is a Society of the Knights of the Order established in Uganda by Sir H. K. Kitchener. It will be conferred for merit from time to time.

Butchard



ENJOY sound, refreshing sleep every night by drinking delicious Ovaltine just before you retire.

Ovaltine contains neither chemicals nor drugs, but induces sleep in a perfectly natural way. The rich nutriment it supplies soothes the nerves and brain, and allays digestive unrest. While you sleep Ovaltine builds up your system with new stores of energy and vitality. You wake refreshed and invigorated for the day's work.

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Ensures Sound, Natural Sleep.

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MR. ARTHUR CHAPMAN'S LAST BOOK.

African Animals which never sleep.

Mr. Arthur Chapman, the great sportsman and naturalist, who recently wrote a book on lions in 1920, at the age of nearly eighty and still the world's most experienced authority on the poorer forms of hunting, has died. He had, however, completed the manuscript of a book which has not been published under the title of "Lions." By Messrs. Burns and Jackson at the price of 21s. With a photogravure frontispiece showing the author saluting his gun, it will have full-page plates in colour, 120 pages. This will add a multitude of text illustrations by Mr. Chapman himself, and a memoir by Mr. G. Colman, who worthily completes a series by Mr. Chapman on sport and travel which is in itself unique.

While most of the work deals with Egypt and the Sudan, Siam, and Northumberland is his home county, the chapter on the lion will interest East Africans, while that on "Thirst" will interest African hunters.

"Thirst," he writes, "is so constant and so conspicuous a feature in animal appetites, as pronounced in our human race as in any other, and its satisfaction at regular intervals so essential, not only to well-being but to life itself, that any suggestion that certain members of the animal world should literally ignore its existence would be almost incredible; yet this is the case, and that despite the animals continue to flourish vigorously without enjoying a drink of pure water from birth to death." This is the object of this chapter to demonstrate. So strong, in fact, was my own sense of incredulity that nothing short of ocular proof after prolonged study of the phenomenon in the African deserts, would have emboldened me to write the chapter.

The examples he gives are such large animals as the oryx and addax, scaling 300 to 400 lb., as also the Koriugum hartebeest and the addra and other gazelles. Other species, such as the giraffe and roan antelope, though they drink freely wherever opportunity offers, are often found frequenting regions so remote from water that they must be physically capable of withstanding the total lack of water for quite indefinite periods. Many birds, such as the sandgrouse, and numerous reptiles are equally independent of water. The guinea-fowl, while a regular taper for water when it has a chance, is found, though a heavy bird and incapable of long flights, in the most arid deserts, sometimes hundreds of miles from water; and it flourishes there none the less. Even the lion in the deserts of western Africa often occurs great distances from water, and the natives say it eats water-melons. Thus, quotes Mr. Chapman from Mr. A. L. Butler: "It is probably true." It must be noted, however, in the desolated areas instanced by the author, not even new or obtainable by any animals inhabiting the district.

Of the lion in Africa he says:

"The lion is strictly and essentially nocturnal. In whatever part of Africa, where lions abound, one may encamp, their opening notes, what time the beasts make up ready for their night's foray, may be heard any hour or so after dark, almost as regular as the dinner-gong in more civilized climes. Never, during seven hunting expeditions in that continent, have I personally seen a lion actually hunting by day-light, and only twice or four such instances came under the observation of one of my men."

Mr. Chapman concludes that the lion has a "winding-nose," but possesses a "honed-nose" for use in rare emergency or under stress of temptation, and that, as a nocturnal animal, he never relies upon the sense of sight. African wild dogs, on the other hand, though often hunting by

nights have broad-noses, but not the winding-nose of the lion. The whole pack starts to the lion with a steamer that might be copied by the huntsman of the finest pack of foxhounds in the shires.

It is sad to think that we shall have no more books from Mr. Chapman's pen, with their originality of thought, their wide experience, and their really beautiful illustrations. We must be thankful that we possess in his books a memory worthy of great skill and a true sportsman.

THE MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES.

Dr. D. B. Williams.

The migration of butterflies may not appear to have any great immediate practical value, but it is a most intricate subject of immense scientific interest to which Dr. D. B. Williams, entomologist on the staff of the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Arusha, has devoted the spare hours of a lifetime.

The phenomena of these migrations are exceedingly striking and travellers have noted their occurrence and the directions of them often border on the marvellous. They seem so purposeless, and yet they are on so great a scale that one longs to know what stimulus urges myriads of insects to undertake such huge communal flights. Thus, African butterflies' migrations were noted over 500 of the days between March, 1928, and June, 1930. Locust swarms have, of course, been known for thousands of years, but these butterflies, being of less economic import, have been neglected by competent observers.

Mr. Williams's monograph, "The Migrations of Butterflies," (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 21s.) is an exhaustive treatise of 423 pages, fully indexed, and with a complete bibliography. It is one of a series of biological monographs and manuals edited by Dr. F. A. E. Crews of Edinburgh, and Mr. D. Ward Cutler of Rothamsted, and is a worthy addition to the series. It includes a tremendous amount of sound spade-work and intelligent discussion, but the subject still presents a number of intriguing problems which are far from being solved. Future research workers will be grateful to Dr. Williams for his masterly investigation. A. L.

AN INTRODUCTION TO MALARIALOGY.

The book written by Dr. M. F. Boyd of the Station for Field Studies in Malaria, Edenton, N. Carolina, is intended to make accessible information on the phenomena of the epidemiology of malaria which is so widely scattered through the literature, as well as to introduce those interested to methods for the investigation and analysis of malaria problems. As a summary of the present state of the art the book is useful, but its price (5s.) may make many a student hesitate. The coloured plates of malarial plasmodia are surprisingly poor and compare most unfavourably with similar illustrations in British works. The book is published by the Harvard University Press in America, and in Great Britain by the Oxford University Press.

BOOKS BY AFRICANS.

In order to encourage the production of literature in African vernaculars, the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures offers prizes each year for books written by Africans in an African language. Those started for the 1930 competition are Uganda, Ashanti, Gato, Mandigo and Hausa.

Each work should contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 30,000 words; the contents must be of general interest, and action, descriptions of Native life, stories from Native history, or biographies are especially desired. Translations of European books of generally recognised value are also admissible.

Five separate prizes will be given, one for each language, either a first prize of £20 or two second prizes of £10 each, winners also receiving the medal of the Institute. Manuscripts remaining the property of the author, and the Institute does not undertake to publish the winning entries, which must be either submitted in ink or written in ink on one side of the paper only, must reach the offices of the Institute, 17 Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.1, by October 1st.

THE "TRADER HORN" FILM.

White Woman in Objectionable Scene.

ATmosphere at the trade show of the new Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's "Trader Horn," a "Trader Horn" reflected that it would be popular with the British public. The photographing of a native with Indians and others to prove the Native's "naturalness" with uncontrolled animals, and utter lack of self-consciousness and the "notes," said Mrs. Gammie said of the drunks at the Bulwer Holborn, "is all good."

We see scenes near lions fighting for a still, a leopard eating his piece of baton, and a "true-to-all" coney house in which a black leopard is hunting two swallows and apparently sounds of other beasts have been taken up. There are stretching landscapes with Nubian hippos, and magnificient views of the Murchison Falls. These are stirring things.

Mr. Harry Carey as Leander Horn, and Duncan Renaldo as a young Dago, are both good, the latter especially steering safely between the Scoria of barnstorming and the Charybdis of banality. The "Trader" is a model sportsman throughout.

There is thus an appeal but to anyone who knows Africa the "S" is much what it rates. The lions or coney do their hunting in broad daylight which is the life. Mr. Abel Chapman, they never do, the sky in all the bush scenes is "frozen" cumulus which never moves. The Natives are an impossible conglomeration of mudindun tribes with some faintly invented white faces—though all seem to understand the "Trader." Native game-beater who talks Swahili to African smirks like an Indian missionary appears in a small village and when our hero is in the very heart of the continent.

Action by Colonial Governments desirable.

But the worst shock is Nina, the dancing, the fetish of the largest tribe, Chagga, in the very beginning of clothing. She is nothing but a screaming savages when dancing, a brazen Swahili and when the girls are never "dancing" whatever her adventures may be. The "S" cannot be depicting the American taste which consists such sensitiveness in essential to cinema shows. It certainly was sensitive was the scene in which the white girl, practically nude, is carried in the arms of a stark naked equally naked Native. It is high time for British Colonial governments to take a firm stand in such matters and protect the prestige of the white woman in Africa.

A graceful tribute is paid to the authors of the film to the help given to the film makers by the Government officials in the British and Belgian territories—travelled and our British hunters—Major W. W. D. Dickenson, Major J. Waller, M.L.H., R. Stanton and Mr. J. Barnes—for their valorous services through 14 years of African wilds (sic) and jungles.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Official Day Travelling.

IT was announced in Parliament last week that the Government hopes at some future time to adopt the suggestion of Lord Kirklees' Mission that there should be a State-aided campaign to advertise British goods in all parts of the British Empire.

Mrs. Leslie Boyce was informed that the cameras owned by the Tanganyika Government were employed chiefly on air survey work. As the expenditure was included in the general outlay of the Survey Department it was not possible to give separate figures of its cost. Three machines were in use, and two more were being brought into use during the present year. Experience had shown that this work could be carried out more cheaply in this way than by hiring commercial machines as and when required. The Under-Secretary of State expressed his willingness to receive representations as to how this service might be more efficiently and more economically carried on by private firms.

Mr. Boyce asked whether, as a normal would be created thereby, it was the intention to discontinue Government officials proceeding to duty or on leave to and from East Africa by air. Dr. Shiel replied that the question was being taken up with the East African Commissioners. Mr. Boyce asked that it should be mentioned that, in the case of a senior officer, the usual arrangements made for a longer or more distant Air route to the Government camp at William Rowles, as well as the usual question of airmail, should not be bypassing the air route.

They so desired would be provided. Mr. Shiel's consented to say that the air route from the Tanzanian Government to build a road from Tanga to Arusha, said Dr. Shiel. He noted a suggestion that something might be added to the residence of the Amula of the Provincial Commissioners.

No Forced Labour for Private Profit.

Asked by Sir Philip Parkerston on the occasions forced labour had been called out in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during the past five years, Dr. Shiel said that no forced labour for private employers had been so called out for many years, or being forbidden by law. He could not specify the occasions on which labour had been called out for the benefit of the Government for communal or military purposes. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy was told that there were still some forms of compulsory labour, but the efforts of H.M. Government and the local governments had been directed towards eliminating these, soon as possible, and a convention had recently been arranged with the objectives.

Asked instead by Sir Alan Beaman, who asked for details of the Shimunjaro Native Planters' Association, Dr. Shiel said that the membership of the body was large and that it was an association working for the mutual benefit of its members. Enquiries would be made as to whether it was registered as a company in Tanganyika and whether its accounts were filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Read-Admiral Beaman was further informed that though the question of the allocation of Trade Commissioners' areas in Southern and Eastern Africa was under consideration, no hope could be held out of the establishment of a separate Trade Commissioner post in Tanganyika Territory.

It was stated that on his recent visit to East Africa Mr. Arthur Holly was granted free travelling and maintenance in the territories visited. No expenditure fell on the British Exchequer except for a gratuity of 15 guineas paid to the Empire Marketing Fund for a special report on the possibility of using films in parts of the Empire where ordinary methods of publicity and propaganda had only a limited appeal.



March 32, 1933

NATIVE AFFAIRS IN KENYA

The Chief Commissioner's Report for 1929

But so thorough it is, the Report on 1929 of the Native Affairs Department (*i.e.* Stationery Office), and its contains official information on a number of important events during a trying year. Indiscretions demands careful consideration.

On the political situation during the year, Sir Alfred Maxwell—the Chief Native Commissioner—has been one of the most significant, if not the account of all, on the subject of progressive development namely, uncertainty. On every community in Kenya, and all the many and varied local bodies have been anxiously awaiting the decision of His Majesty's Government on the proposals made by the Commission on Closer Union. The barrier of uncertainty has duly confronted the members of the communities, European, Indian and African, who are necessarily unengaged in any long-range scheme, whether administrative, commercial or developmental.

Of the notorious Kikuyu Central Association, the Commissioner says—

"The Kikuyu Central Association has been active both in collecting money and in spreading propaganda. One representative of the Association has been sent to England, where he still remains at the time of writing. It is a matter for great regret that this Association will not co-operate with the tribal authorities and work on constitutional lines. There is no desire on the part of Government to repress liberty of political opinion or freedom of speech within the law, and full opportunity has been provided through the Local Native Councils which, in accordance with the Native Authority Ordinance, contain, in addition to a few selected headmen, other Natives freely elected by the people themselves in open *baraka*. This provision was made for the specific purpose of offering to the Native masses full opportunity for complete freedom of expression. *It is therefore safe to say that any body of Native politicians which cannot co-exist with the Local Native Councils can only represent the tribe."*

Agitation in the Kikuyu Reserve.

The influence of the Association was, of course, strengthened by the activities of Johnstone Kenyatta in England and the rumours resulting therefrom, a rumour which caused little alarm to the Royal Chiefs, who could not understand why one who had no claim to represent Kikuyu opinion, and who was not an accredited agent of Government should receive such consideration in England.

As we reported at the time, in September, 1929, the feelings of the Native people, especially the Akikuyu, were greatly stirred by the action of a prominent missionary, who took a firm stand against the Native custom of female circumcision. Of the Umbrella, the Right Rev.

The operation of an integral part of the ceremonial rites of initiation by which Native according to Native custom, a girl can attain social membership, is fulfil recognition of her womanhood. The natives of Africa were not only in Kenya but elsewhere, the most important event of their lives, and denial of the opportunity to undergo it would entail in their eyes shame and degradation.

Such an ancient custom cannot be abolished at once. It is hoped that it will be removed gradually as a result of education in the widest sense of the word.

The policy of the Government is not to attempt complete prohibition, but to get the people to see the evils of the operation.

The result of the agitation and loss of confidence of the people in the Government was that the deserted one thousand institutions schools suffered, and there were signs of a movement towards separation both in the Churches and in schools. The position, as created by Sir Alfred Maxwell, is very difficult and a delicate one.

There is real concern that the Native may in desperation resolve to build schools by his own uncoordinated either by government or the church, which may easily become hot beds of untrained political groups to govern new provinces. In two cases the Government has agreed to the demands of these native lava Government school."

Economically what with drought, "drove out" and the year was disastrous one in certain areas, and led to a commission of taxation of £16,070, paid at half its compensation.

The task of clearing out a country as the Turkana Province from tourists seemed almost impossible, but as was done securely. The tourist, however, have been doing the constant and total help of the Native thousands of whom worked 12 months at the tasks of fucose destruction and road and track making without any payment other than a ration of mealie flour.

Local Native Councils.

The activities of the Local Native Councils are increasing year by year, in some cases with astonishing rapidity, in others more slowly. The progress is gratifying and encouraging, says Mr. Maxwell, and the total surplus balances of all these Councils as at December 31, 1929, amounted to no less a sum than £160,083, a very remarkable figure in view of the fact that the Councils were established only in 1923 and have since then spent large sums upon local social services.

The question of grants to missions for educational purposes from the funds of Local Native Councils reached a climax during the year, principally owing to the increased number of applications put forward by the missions in the various Provinces and the large sums involved. It has become necessary to subject such applications to careful scrutiny both in respect of the value to the Natives of the institutions concerned, and in respect of their own means of public assistance.

Education is still ardently desired by the Natives, as is modern medical treatment. A doctor on the spot is a magnet which draws the people more surely to his camp than is often the case with an Administrative Officer. Education is at times the secret of suggestion and fraud. The Kikuyu who carry out his forbidden lofts because Father in God.

The example of the White settler, having a very successful output in agriculture, but the stock of reserves with cattle, cattle is a serious problem. The Lumbwa seem likely to grow out of their traditional cattle rearing propensities, while various murderous raids on Turkana by Ethiopian tribes caused much trouble. It is comforting to read that the raiders suffered severely from British R.A. Reuter, where they got back across the border.

Small and alienated settlers.

The agitation in England concerning the forcing of Natives from their Reserves to West Africa seems to have a somewhat similar view of the statement that "The tendency for Natives to leave their lands is consider to exist, increasing rapidly, in many districts, where the result in the majority is still continuing."

And such statements common enough in letters to the press and newspapers as "Outside the Reserves where all the land belongs to Europeans" should be read with the map which accompanies the Report, the pictorial representation to scale of the Native Reserves and the areas allocated to Europeans is very striking, the latter being hardly visible among the Native Reserves. The map, if it had been in colour, could very usefully have been distributed to the people and papers which spread Kikuyu lies because they do not know the real facts.

Mr. L. C. Cockham M.P., the operator of the Nairobi Flying Club for Black Sailors must have been gratified that several hundred people attended the recent inaugural meeting in Nairobi Tanganyika capital, when he was able to announce an offer from the Government to sell an Avian machine to the Club for £2,250 to grant an annual subsidy, and to permit the Government aerodrome and hangar for the nominal sum of £1 monthly.

VICTORIA AND NIAGARA FALLS

East Africa in the Press.

THE VALUE OF CRITICISM IN KENYA.

PROFESSOR W. MAX LACMILLAN, of the Witwatersrand University, paid a brief visit to Kenya some months ago and contributed a long article to the *Colonial and Foreign Gazette*.

Having admitted that the Natives cannot "for generations" provide for themselves the necessary trained scientific and technical men, our referees to officials in mixed districts hurried to extract by the importunities of individual settlers the writes:

"The free air of public opinion is the living soul in Africa, and this settlers help to provide. But in those parts, where the whole white community consists of perhaps as many as half a dozen officials, the technical men tend, perhaps, self-consciously to withdraw from them—do stagnate, or so far impress responsible officials by their great learning as to be left to try out theories which at home would have to undergo responsible criticism. The administrator official is not always able by himself to discriminate between advice which is truly good and that which is merely foolish or crotchety. The work of the Colonial Office, moreover, is not like that of the Jerome Office, after the British man in the street has been consulted. The African officials, like most people, since losing their native culture, are very fond of what they consider is "too much respect" for the opinions of other Europeans. So far so good. But there possibly exists a settled view, the tendency will be to think that a Native's school course as four years of his working life. These tend to be the years from seven to eleven, a child of this age already employed learning the fundamental three R's, and a good deal of the effort to give education a bias of one sort or another is often wasted. At least stages are usually demonstrations of mediocrity, due in training, besides some hours set apart for learning good manners, even now have to spend a good deal of the precious time improving the reading and arithmetic which they should have mastered before beginning to specialize.

These little acts excite suspicion towards of education, especially adapted to African conditions, and Africa undoubtedly have some excuse for regarding opportunities of education unimpassioned, yet still trials of adaptation. Two advantages exist, however, for each of the human beings which with some idealism can take part in the principles of economics will serve him as a better than any special educational course.

Africa needs as the experience of around man, and again the advice of the experts on the subject of the experts even as the experts in Africa men who know civilisation at its best, and are wholly and increasingly others Africa can show. The reign of the expert needs to go far beyond that of the human."

If the settlers may fulfil something of this humanizing function, more power to them. So far as they broaden life alike for officials and for the nice men they already do something. In some districts contact even with educated enlightened settlers, has been the making of some of the very best officials by considering them as think things out in the light of a critical mind.

LITERATURE FOR TANGANYIKA NATIVES.

BONNIE CAMPBELL'S THANKS.

Some months ago Sir Donald Cameron appealed through *The Times* for English books to literate natives in the Bukoba district of Tanganyika. In a further letter Sir Donald writes—

"So many letters have been the response that the literary needs of these Africans have been worthily met for some years to come. The chiefs and their people are deeply grateful, and, in particular, they have asked me to express their humble thanks to Her Majesty's Government for their gracious gift in sending to them a numerous collection of books."

MR. OWEN STODDARD, of the *Times*, says—

"Mr. F. J. Rashleigh quotes the figures of Mr. E. Wright, the Officer-in-Charge of the Hydro-electric Scheme of Southern Rhodesia, in London, in regard to the dimensions of the Victoria Falls, claiming that the Niagara Falls are larger in water volume. Before my visit to Canada in the fall of 1924 I reported statistics from the Southern Rhodesia Government, through the late manager of the Victoria Falls (a senior P. E. officer), whose wife took him frequently to the Falls, and which gives the following dimensions: water flow etc., of the Victoria Falls with the following figures putting it second to the U.S. falls—"

"Upon my arrival at Niagara the then Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. H. D. Hargrave, and the new Canadian Hydro-Electric Commissioner in London, in whose car Hargrave kindly introduced me to some journalists from the States, told me at once that, but while related to them facts showing that the Victoria Falls was probably equal in those of the Niagara, they should have continuing genuine loss of interest and never pay any attention to the subject in our papers."

I was assured from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, whose gigantic power plant at Niagara is one of the significant features of that interesting Province, the actual figures about the Falls of Niagara. Upon my return, translating the cubits into gallons per minute, the result of my investigations as to the two Falls was as follows:

Height ft.	Width ft.	Minimum Flow Gallons per minute		Maximum Flow Gallons per minute	
		Flow ft.	Flow ft.	Flow ft.	Flow ft.
170	2000	61,125,000	55,000,000	61,125,000	55,000,000
170	1000	62,000,000	55,000,000	62,000,000	55,000,000

"The above figures are therefore as official as can possibly be."

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THE EAST AFRICAN LEAGUE

DAR ES SALAAM.

Subject: Executive Council East African Board.

March 17, 1931.

The March meeting of the Executive Council of the joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the Chair), Mr. G. W. Banworth, Mr. W. M. Crawford, Mr. H. Franklin, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. J. L. B. Haslam, Mr. M. J. Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Henry, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. S. Sanderson, Mr. G. Richardson, Major H. Blake Taylor, Major G. Walsh, Mr. V. W. Walsworth, and Messrs F. Harvey (Secretary).

The Chairman extended a cordial welcome to Sir V. W. Crozier, the Deputy Chairman, on behalf of several months absent from the continent.

An Important International Matter.

A communication reported of a letter from the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce concerning the appointment of the Agency Commissioner Belge as the Agent General of the Belgian Government in the Belgian leased areas in Dar es Salaam and the arrangement of the Railways providing specially for goods in transit via Dar es Salaam overseas for the Belgian Congo and its fellow facilities overseas from Dar es Salaam. The Chairman intended to make a careful study of the whole question before referring it to the Council at its next meeting.

This, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, was an important international matter of principle, not a mere matter of a few shillings difference between the ordinary freight on the railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma and the insurance between these two ports. When Lord Milner made the arrangement regarding the leased areas given by the Belgians to the British Empire, the object of attracting some trade to the Congo and Kigoma was still under Belgian control of the railway. At no time when Belgian territory enjoyed freedom of transit for goods across the mandated Territory, a franchise granted to Belgium by Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, really became Belgian territory from a financial and fiscal viewpoint.

At a few weeks ago any commercial firm in Dar es Salaam was able to enter the base port in order to send goods through to the Congo, and similarly be that the Belgian authorities had both right and reason on their side in declining that for the actual convenience of the port must be handled by one organization. The point of criticism would be met if goods from Dar es Salaam or elsewhere could be removed to the base port right to the Congo, and it did seem that the memorandum presented in that vein by Zanzibar, which was received by us from Dar es Salaam, indicated that the administration imposes Tanganyika Territory as part of the British Empire, and the Empire entitled to send its goods to the Congo on terms not more favourable than those given by anyone else, yet Tanganyikan goods were being unreasonably disadvantaged, deprived of one of the advantages being part of the Empire.

Done by Executive Order.

Major Walsh recalled that Major Groom had been the one East African public man to raise his voice against the proposal for the Belgian leased area when it was made in 1910, and that his (Major Walsh) could find in the Tanganyika Standard no record of mention in the League's Council of the original arrangement rainfall rate between the Belgian site in Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, and that those rates which were so grave a handicap to Dar es Salaam merchants had been entirely overlooked and that the representatives of the public to whom the Tanganyika railways belonged had had no opportunity of discussing it.

Sir John Sandeman Allen pointed out that his demands provided for equality of trade, the basis being that the Sovereign Power of Mandated Territory should not grant to its own subjects any rights which overrode those of other nationalities, but that other ways and means which had been to its own national advantage on the far east had appeared to be the case here, hence the necessity of a close study of the question after verification.

Sir Humphrey Leggett has mentioned that in transit traffic Northern Rhodesia passing through the base belief in Dar es Salaam improved the situation. As the special arrangements further consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting.

The Ronn Report.

When a memorandum on road communications in Tanganyika was recently submitted to Sir Donald Strode, Governor of Tanganyika, attention was drawn to the statement that "It is considered that the present state of things" is due to the fact that road and telegraph. This statement was referred to the report of the Hemm Railway Commission, but I have read the evidence which they took and cannot find it. They sought all evidence whatsoever to the adequacy of the road system of Tanganyika. Since his return to England Sir Sydney Henry had repeatedly stated in public that much good work had been done in road building in Tanganyika and he believed that also in the general convenience of the railways on the Conference of 1921. He also maintained that these works were well worth the cost. He was not satisfied. The suggestion that the Commission of 1921 had the way things as considered in road communications in Tanganyika had and inadequate was not quite correct.

Steel Industry to be Investigated.

Sir Campbell Henderson and Sir Sydney Henry who were deputed to request the Imperial Economic Committee to make a general study of the industrial history of the country were able to reflect at the Committee that were communicating with the Governments of the Empire and asking them to withdraw from such an investigation to be undertaken. There was therefore every reason to hope that the position of the industry would be thoroughly investigated at an early date. In addition to these members of the Committee approached Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for India, and Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the appointment of Messrs. Harvey as full-time Secretary of the Board from 1st April to 31st March.

Features and demonstrations of tropical hygiene for men and women outside the medical profession will be given by Surgeon-Colonel G. E. Stannard at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Queen Square, at 5 p.m. from March 18 to March 27.

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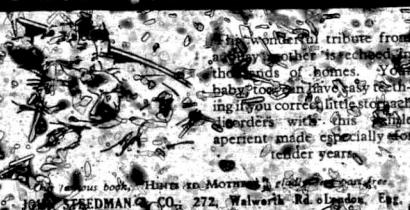
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desirous of editor's aid or information. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade through East Africa and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give or furnish may well be cordially welcomed.

Nairobi has now an automatic telephone system.

Heavy floods are reported from southern Uganda. Several locust swarms have recently been seen in Uganda.

Mr. H. E. Sturge, of the British Banking Corporation Ltd., is visiting Kenya.

A new church was recently consecrated by Bishop Groome at Wad Medani in the Sudan. The community movement has appointed a committee to examine the needs of the Territory.

The membership of the Soudan Farmers' Association now totals 800, an increase of 100 during the year.

The total mineral production of Northern Rhodesia during 1920 and 1921 amounted to £1,097,825 and £1,066,124 respectively.

An investigation is being conducted in Kenya with a view to finding means of marketing sugar products on a large and stable scale.

A serious hurricane swept Mauritius last week, twelve people being killed and severe damage being done to the sugar cane crop.

East Africa learns that an Anglo-African daily paper will be established in Tanganyika. It will be printed in English and German.

It is anticipated that the rate per three minute call on the Nairobi-Mombasa line, now under construction, will not exceed Shs. 4.50.

Over 2,188 tons of coffee were exported from Mombasa during 1920, in addition to which considerable quantities were sent by road.

The Tanganyika Government admits in the Legislative Council record that radical reorganization of the Public Works is necessary.

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during December included: Gold, 500 oz.; tin, 1,455 tons; copper, 747 tons (1920, 75); and zinc, 1,250 tons (1920, 2,031).

Singo Brothers, of Uganda, are reported to have sold their cotton ginnery at Kasese and Resin to an Indian firm in Nairobi. The price is reported to be £1,250.

The Kenya Government is to include in the schedule of the next Kenya loan the sum of £150,000 for the construction of a General Hospital for all communities in Mombasa.

We are officially advised that the cotton buyers from East Africa presented their cards at the London Section of the British Industries Fair, as against sixteen last year.

Exports from Tanganyika for the first nine months of 1920 amounted to £2,28,300 compared with £3,024,011 during the corresponding period of 1920. Imports of the same period in 1920 totalled £1,20,167 against £3,04,334 during the first nine months of 1920.

The Kenya Board of Agriculture has endorsed an application from residents in Thomson's Mills, Nairobi, from the Colonial Development Fund for the creation of a cooperative creamery.

Mr. Charles Mace, having left the camp service of Messrs. Carr, Johnson & Co., has begun business in Mombasa as a motor agent, on his own account under the name of Charles Mace, Ltd.

Some thirty Indian merchants in Mombasa have signed an agreement to confine credit & money-lending, while an important German import firm proposes that no credit should be given for purchases under £5.

Reduced passenger charges have to be introduced by the Kenya and Uganda Railways on Monday next and the weekly sailings of the Belmont Hill have been cancelled. Engaged particularly can be informed by the Hon. H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Immigration Office in London.

Ships' berths alongside the Lungue deep-water wharf at Beira are intended to be charged at the rate of Shs. 10 per day, or for vessels of less than 1000 tons gross at the rate of Shs. 8 per day. Ships are no longer permitted to anchor inside the Lungue, accommodation is available at the mooring buoys, nor are they to tie up to the buoys where a berth is available at the wharfs unless, in the latter case they pay the Lungue wharf charges for cargo passing over the Chivue lights wharf.

Following the opening of the extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway from Nairobi to Kampala, fares on the Lake Victoria steamer between Kisumu and Mombasa and Kisumu and Entebbe have been increased, the first class fare in the former case having been raised from Shs. 16.40 to Shs. 17.40, and in the latter case from Shs. 16.00 to Shs. 17.00. Similarly, the fare from Kampala to Mombasa via Kisumu has been increased from Shs. 102.20 to Shs. 108.90, to bring the fare to the coast by the two routes into line.

The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:

Kenya. - Export trade of the Colony is normal for the time of year, prices generally showing a downward tendency in sympathy with world markets. Coffee exports are favourable, the coming crop will probably be of a good grade. The maize yield is well up to expectations, but the wheat crop has suffered from rust.

Uganda. - In cotton a point to a good cotton crop.

Tanganyika. - The coffee crop is considered good and yields 111 above the average. Coffee exported from Bukoba amounted to 6,850 tons, or an increase of 500 tons above the corresponding period of last year.

Nyasaland. - The tobacco season has opened fairly satisfactorily, although in certain districts the rainfall has been inadequate.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SIR ARTHUR HILL ON HIS TOUR.

His Impressions of Mombasa.

Pearls of the following sizes were introduced last week
and are now on sale:

Present	London cleaned	8s. od.
First size		6s. 6d.
Second size		5s. od.
Third size		4s. 6d.
Peaberry		3s. 6d.
Pale and ungraded		2s. 6d.
Orange cleaned		1s. 6d.
Second size		1s. 6d.
Third size		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
Grade A	" A "	1s. 6d.
B	" B "	1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
London cleaned		1s. 6d.
First size		1s. 6d.
Second size		1s. 6d.
Third size		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
Robusta		1s. 6d.
Tanganyika		1s. 6d.
A. size		1s. 6d.
B.		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
Kilimanjaro		1s. 6d.
London cleaned		1s. 6d.
First size		1s. 6d.
Second size		1s. 6d.
Third size		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
Arusha		1s. 6d.
A. size		1s. 6d.
B.		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
London cleaned		1s. 6d.
First size		1s. 6d.
Second size		1s. 6d.
Peaberry		1s. 6d.
Usambara		1s. 6d.
Brown mixed		1s. 6d.
London cleaned		1s. 6d.
First size		1s. 6d.
Second size		1s. 6d.
Belgian Congo		1s. 6d.
Bold greenish		1s. 6d.
London stocks of East African coffee on March 1 st totaled 72,570 bags, compared with 44,495 bags on the corresponding date of last year.		

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—The market is firm at the highest figure
of 1s. 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930
and 1929 were 1s. 6s. and 1s. 4s.)

Chillies.—The market is quiet, with Zanzibars quoted at

(The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Coffee.—The market is firm at the highest figure

(The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Cotton.—East African has improved slightly in

ton. (The comparative quotation last year was

1s. 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—A fair business is reported in East African at

1d. to 8d. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative

quotation last year was from 6d. to 10d. per lb.)

Cotton Seed.—East African is still nominally quoted at

1s. 6d. per ton.

Groceries.—Firm, at the increased price of 1s. per

ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1929 were

1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.)

Hides and Skins.—East African are firmer but little

business is passing.

Meat.—East African, which No. 1 good marks March/April,

is quoted at 1s. 16d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in

1930 and 1929 were £3. 10s. and £4. 40s.)

Tea.—307 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold this

week at an average of 6s. 7d. per lb. (The comparative

quotation last year was 8s. 4d.)

Sir Arthur Hill, Inspector of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who was present at the recent Conference held at Nairobi by Directors of Agriculture of the East African Dependencies, has been good enough to give *East Africa* his impressions of the Research Station.

I have had the opportunity of seeing the station, and I am amazed with the beauty of the situation; the magnificence of the forests on the East Usambara Mountains, and the general suitability of Mombasa for carrying out research work of a fundamental character.

I have been particularly impressed by the excellent laboratories, museum, library and other buildings which have been well restored, built for the botanical, entomological and chemical work which is in progress. Not only are the buildings adequate, but they are also most efficiently provided with the requisite scientific apparatus and fittings, and are furnished with electric light and power and gas. I am glad to report, though the funds available for the research work are being used judiciously, that the work is of a very high quality, and is marked by much originality of thought and ingenious experiment. The outcome of this Conference will, I feel confident, be of great value in enabling the East African Governments to realise the importance of a Central Research Station which will be able to study and investigate those larger problems which confront all the Territories.

The East Usambara Mountains, with their magnificent tropical forests, richly splendid timber trees, are among the treasures of the African continent. I have seen so much disastrous destruction of forest in Africa both in the South, West and East, that I am all the more alarmed to find that the practice of shifting cultivation is now having its effect on the forests around Arusha, and forest clearance may be spreading several places.

I very much fear that the Odd Trees, which I understand already exist, will be strongly put into cultivation, and every effort will be made to preserve these unique East Usambara forests from any further destruction.

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EAST AFRICA

March 12



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Plantagenet Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on March 5, carries the following passengers for:

Mrs. Clark	Mrs. L. Roberts
Miss Clark	Mrs. T. Hall
Miss Fleming	Mrs. M. A. Anderson
Mr. J. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Westwood
Miss W. Harragin	
Master W. L. Harragin	
Master A. P. Harragin	
Mr. & Mrs. F. Isler	
Miss E. N. Lawson	
Miss B. L. Low	
Miss M. Marshall	
Miss M. Marshall	
Miss J. Macneil	
Mr. H. D. McAllan	

Dar es Salaam.

Dr. & Mrs. C. B. Wallace
Master J. S. B. Wallace
Capt. & Mrs. K. J. Elphinstone
Mr. W. E. Neilson
Miss P. Neilson
Miss J. Neilson

Mombasa.

Capt. & Mrs. K. J. Elphinstone
Mr. W. E. Neilson
Miss P. Neilson
Miss J. Neilson

The s.s. "Usambara," which left Hamburg February 21, carried the following passengers for:

Mr. & Mrs. Hillmer
Mr. J. H. Huxman
Mr. & Mrs. Foster
Mr. R. A. Grapnum
Mr. S. A. Gunnison
Miss K. M. Hansen
Mr. C. A. Meyer
Mrs. E. Kaiser
Mr. Mersey
Mr. H. Müller
Mrs. Neath
Mr. Newton
Mrs. F. V. Percival
Miss E. C. Vair

Tanga.

Mr. Richard W. Gordon
Miss H. Kruger
Mr. G. Strickmann
Mr. Charles A. Swann

Mr. Davis D.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Francisco Crispi," which arrived in Genoa recently from East Africa, brought the following homeward passengers:

Sir Alec Black, B.C.	Mr. F. G. Pratt
Mr. & Mrs. Bulleus	Mr. G. Stachfe
Mr. O. Caparsson	Lady Thomas Roberta
Miss G. S. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Scott
Mr. G. C. A. De Byset	Mr. R. Shaw
Miss S. Diamond	Mr. F. A. Stothard
Mr. E. Fielding	Mr. J. Thomas
Mr. E. S. How	Mr. Van Dyck
Capt. R. C. Kite	Mr. K. Walker
Major G. M. Marchal	Count Wightminster
Mr. E. H. Munro	Mr. R. G. H. Woods
Miss C. M. Oldroyd	Miss E. M. Quadrion
Miss E. Peto	

EAST AFRICAN MAIL.

Mail for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, close to the G.P.O., London, as follows:

March 12 per s.s. "Majlis."

March 13 per s.s. "Kenya."

March 14 per s.s. "Kenya."

Alward mails from East Africa, received at Mombasa, dated 12th March, 1912, by our Agent, Roland Carter.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENT.

BHUTAN-INDIA.

The following arrived via the Indus and Sutlej rivers and the Amudarja and Oxus rivers from Manchuria, Japan, and Korea, and left Bombay for East Africa:

- "Manchuria" left Manchuria for Bombay, March 6.
- "Kangalla" left India, Suez Canal for Durban, March 10.
- "Kangalla" left Durban for Aden, Suez Canal, for Bombay, March 11.
- "Kangalla" arrived Bombay, March 18.
- "Kenya" left Bombay for East Africa, March 19.

ITALY-LINE.

Francesco Crispi left Naples for East Africa, March 7.

Giovanni Mazzoli left Haifa homewards, March 10.

Caffaro left Durban homewards, March 11.

Casarego leaves Genoa for East Africa, March 13.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Riofontein left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, March 2.

Giekerk arrived Marseilles homewards, March 3.

Springfontein arrived Durban for South and East Africa, March 2.

Grayskell arrived Durban for East Africa, March 3.

Albion left Port Said for East Africa, March 3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Extréméorient Transatlantique left Marseilles for East Africa, March 5.

Atalante Roland Garros left Port Said homewards, March 8.

Leconte de Lisle left Zanzibar homewards, March 8.

UNION CASTLE.

Chinistow Castle left Lobito for Beira, March 7.

Dundar Castle arrived Cape Town homewards, March 8.

Dundrum Castle left Zanzibar for Mombasa, March 7.

Dundee Castle arrived Lisbon from Beira, March 8.

Dundonald Castle arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, March 7.

Grangefield Castle left Genoa for East Africa, March 8.

Glengary Castle arrived Southampton homewards, March 8.

Glengarry Castle left Port Said homewards, March 9.

Glengarry Castle left Genoa for Marseilles, March 10.

Natal Castle left London for Beira, March 11.

Southminster Castle left London for Beira, March 12.

Riviera Castle left Algoa Bay for Southampton, March 6.

The British India s.s. "Karana," which formerly operated on the Bombay-East Africa-Durban route, has now been withdrawn from service, her place being taken by the s.s. "Kenya."

The report of Ankole-Tembwa Gold Ltd. for the year to March 31 last states that a great deal of prospecting and geological work has been carried out by the Central African Exploration Co. upon the various tracts of land areas under the agreement with the Billiton Tin Group, but the company has so far received no advice of any payable deposits having been located. According to a notice recently received from the Central African Company, it is their intention owing to insufficient results to hand back the greater part of the areas which they have been prospecting.

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MARCH 1, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

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